Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE
Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S
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MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,032—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st	EGYPT	7912	......	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	......	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	—......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.		
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	22nd	May	1910
MASSILIA	1091	J. Thomson	8th	June	,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd	,,	,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th	July	,,
SCINDIA	6108	Wm. Kelso	29th	,,	,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th	August	,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th	,,	,,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th	Sept.	,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th	,,	,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th	Oct.	,,
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	25th	,,	,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th	Nov.	,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th	,,	,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b MARKGRAF	3,630	Timm	28th May.
a KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	7th June.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1910.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 13th May	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 16th May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 19th May	9 a.m.	C Mandvi.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 19th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 16th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 21st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

12th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th May 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
Dco BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

ss. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1019
Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CORAL

PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	,, 50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	,, 50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	,, 25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.

		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	,, 50	6	0
Perfectos Extra	,, 50	4	0
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	0
,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	,, 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32 d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

QUININE ELIXIR

(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.			

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
98 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1910, for the Work in the construction of a COMPOUND WALL, additional bathing places and paving the yard at the Halalkhor's chawls at Valpakhady.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 925 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 12th May, 1910.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
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The MERRYMAKERS and
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The Great Story Dramatised.
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A MARVELLOUS PICTURE.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, one should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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and all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, easy chairs, sofas, tables, writing, wash-hand and side tables, teapoys, cupboards, single and double door almyrahs, books cases, iron sofes, etc.

At 3 p. m. (S. T.).

Several gent's and ladies' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Boilers, Dynamos and Engine and and Generating Plant at the Watson's Annexe Hotel at Apollo Bunder.

Suit No. 668 of 1909.
Raja Bahadur Narsingirjee
vs.
Syed Sirdar Alikhan and another.

Under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said orders, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next the 17th day of May, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following machinery at the hotel premises:—

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 20 N. H. P., loco tipe multitubulor.

1 alternative current Mordey's dynamo with exodic.

9 transformers, 1 high tension switch board.

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 N.H.P., loco type.

1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H.-P. engine with Silvertown compound dynamo of 104 volts and 174 amperes.

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 N.H.P., loco type.

1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co. 14 H.-P. engine with Silvertown compound dynamo, of 104 volts and 170 amperes.

1 tension switchboard for two dinamos and all accessories pertaining to the generation of electricity.

1 electric pump, by Thomas Parkar and Co., Ld.

1 spare Armature for a Dynamo with comutator.

1 Double complete switchboard for the two above Dynamos.

Also pier glasses in frames.

The above machinery is now on view for inspection.

AUCTION SALE of Country Craft called "Ganga Fatekarim" now lying at Mazagon Darukhana.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate of Wagji Moolji and others, traded as Mulji Gokaldas, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 21st day of May 1910, at Sand Bunder, Mazagon Darukhana, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Country Craft called "Ganga Fate Karim" bearing Custom No. 2257, Port of Registry, Cutch, of gross tonnage 95—58-100 tons with capacity to carry about 1150 to 1200 bags, as it now lies at Mazagon Darukhana.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 698 bags Wheat and Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweeping, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge—

162 bags Wheat, from Hafizabad to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 1, R. R. 1094 of 10-2-1910.

536 bags Wheat, from Ferozepur City to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 5, R. R. 16717 of 15-2-1910.

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweeping, &c.

Also 90 bags cottonseed, Anklesvar to Colaba, invoice No. 101, R. R. 422 of 23-4-1910.

96 Bags Dhana, 6 Bags linseed and 4 Bags Jeeraseeds Keshorepaten and Bundi to Carnac Bridge R. R. Nos. 158, 159 and 61 of 4th and 1st March respectively.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land.

Plot Nos. 3-B, 4-B, 5-B and 6-B. at the junction of Parel Road and Sandhurst Road.

Plot No. 1-B and 2-B, between 1st Khetwady Lane and Ardeshir Dady Street.

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF WILD AND FANCY ANIMALS.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th day of May, 1910, at 8-30 (S. T.) in the morning, at 146, Hill Road, Bandra (near Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, as above, the surplus stock of Mr. John A. Witek, leaving Bombay, the representative of a well-known firm, dealing in wild animals, and live game, comprising African lionesses, Siberian bears, Scotch white noble deer, Siberian white fallow deers, West African baboons, white swans, Emus white dwarf ducks, gold silver and reeves, pheasants, white turkeys, German and Danish boars, hounds, Irish setters, fox terriers, and air dale terriers.

The sale affords a good opportunity to game dealers, and private buyers, as there are some rare animals, birds and fowls, which are rarely offered for public sale.

May be viewed and catalogues obtained from the Auctioneers, or at the sale premises a week before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1910.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 English-built brougham, by Thorne and Co., in good order.

1 18-22 H.P. 2 cylinder, 5 seated motor car, with lamps, tools, etc., complete with spare parts, in good working order.

The property of a gentleman gone home.—

1 Bay Waler gelding, 15-1. 6 off, reliable in harness and sound with new English leather harness made to order.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of Meghjee Parmanand:—

Ex-S.S. "Ismaila."

W. E. D. S. and Co., 1490 bags sugar (White Java).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, AT TRAMWAYS CO'S STABLE, COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast iron brake blocks, road points, brackets, rubbish iron, iron bars, girder rail pieces, copper wire, brass chain, cotton waste, files of sizes, leather belting, horse shoes, pick axes, pawras, empty oil drums, paints pots, oil casks, lamps, signal flags, emery wheels, carbon brushes of sizes, rubber pipes, lamp tops, teakwood frames with glasses, cycle and motor tyres, teakwood boards, small seats of sample electric cars, office counter doors, cast iron railway frames, glass shutters, one lot papers and books, wire pieces, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES, AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from and by order of the owner Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

The bungalow known as "Soonder Villa," together with its furniture, in one lot.

"Soonder Villa," beautifully situated on the most healthy Western slope of the Hill near Landscape Point, on the road to Louisa-point, in a compound, having about 2 3-4 acres of land, fully studded with green trees and pleasant verdure, and only about 8 minutes walk from the central Rugby plateau and the Church, and within authorized minimum fare distance from the Railway Station, it has four entrances with gates from public rickshaw roads from three different sides. The building is modern, on very high plinth or basement and built on the most sanitary principles, and is one of the best bungalows on the Hill. This bungalow has four large bed-rooms with dressing and bath-rooms attached to each, and a grand drawingroom, a large dining room, with nice and high veranda all round.

Besides the main building there are three separate small blocks of buildings, one of which has a large kitchen, a large store-room and a small room with small veranda; the second one has three similar rooms and veranda, and the third block has only two small rooms and veranda, all having floorings of pieces of tiles set in cement and chunam. Besides these three blocks of buildings there is a fourth large one having four stalls for horses, and four small syce's rooms or godowns.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the owner, at 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1910.

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,
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This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........................$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund............................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality
and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA,
and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..........................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).................................Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE
BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian
Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 11.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 81 15-16+1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs...	25·25 1-2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	...20·49 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 15/16+1/8
Do. 2 months hence....	... 24 15-16+1/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 68 1-4+1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-3-13 1-2—1-2
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	...98 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/4+1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 3/4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 1-2+1/4
Do. of day market loans	... 2 3-4 unchgd

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 6,000,000.

Rs. 860,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 1,930,000 " to Bombay
" 180,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 2,970,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31/32d. (Min. Rate) Received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·98.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 8,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 17,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 5,00,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 30,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·00.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 84,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

MANCHESTER, May 11.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	......
Do. Day's Imports...	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand	steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Firm.
Mid-Americans	8·12+7
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 7/16+1-16

Cotton Delivery	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Mid Uplands	7·80	7·75	7·70	7·42	6·99
G. O. C.	+3	+3	+3	+4	+2
	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
Liverpool	6·81	6·72	6·70	6·69	
	+1	unchgd	unchgd	+1	

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

NEW YORK, May 11.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	18,000
Do. Last year	16,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent	4,000

Futures at New York ....
July 15·26+15
Do at New York ....
Oct. 12·86+4
Advanced on bull support and short covering and on commission house buying.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·80+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·86 3-8—1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	54 3/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 15/16 +3-16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 15·24+13
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12·84+2

LONDON, May 10.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 1/2
" " months, May-June.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian 36
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers,
Tone—Easier.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 34 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.... 34
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London;
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 43 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 42
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 38 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers,etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 62
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Ox Tallow ... 39-0
Do Sheep ... 39-0
Market weak.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-4 Sellers.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 68 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 0

ARRIVALS.

"Polynesien".

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of April 1910:—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.
Cotton Piece Goods—	Yards	Yards.
Bleached and White	7400000	1600000
Unbleached and Grey ...	57700000	600000
Dyed and Colored	3600000	700000
Printed	3300000	800000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	270000	280000
Unbleached and Grey ...	190000	......

	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
Cotton Piece Goods—	Yards	Yards	Yards.
Bleached and White	900000	1400000	10400000
Unbleached and Grey	2200000	15800000	1500000
Dyed and Colored...	600000	4700000	2300000
Printed	1500000	10100000	5700000
Twist and Yarns—			lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	180000	180000	50000
Unbleached and Grey	180000	300000	50000

Total shipment of Salt ....14000 Tons

BOMBAY, May 12.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., 1s. 4d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 3 31/32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31/32d. June-Aug.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits 3 m/s " ...	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
" " Forward ...	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
" 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5/16d
France 3 m/s " ...	... 170 1/4
Marks 3 m/s " ...	... 138 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 132
" Shanghai ...	... 176 1/4
" Japan ...	... 150

The market is flat,

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 up both for ready and forward at 24 15-16 and New York also advanced by 1-4 at 54 3-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 72-15-0 for the first settlement. London market advanced having a good demand from India. Our market remained firm and prices advanced by two annas and declined at the close to Rs. 72-13-0. Demand for ready seemed improving and about 125 to 150 packages changed hands.

The gold market remained dull with very little demand locally as well as upcountry, and prices remained easier. Sovereigns were in no demand and prices declined by half an anna.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	14	0
17 Penny ready	72	12	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	72	11	0
Second	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—London quotation was 1 1-4s. down. Sellers being free for ready and forward prices declined by two to three annas. Tone—Dull.

Rapeseed—London quotation declined by 6d. Demand being poor and sellers more prices declined by an anna. Tone—Dull.

Casterseed—Speculators were selling freely and prices declined by nearly one per cent. Tone—weak.

Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Poppyseed and Mowraseed—Tone quiet but steady. There being very little business prices remained unchanged.

Wheat—London prices declined by 6d. There was no enquiry and prices were easier by an anna. Tone—Dull.

Description,	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 8
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 6
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 5
Yellow do. ...	... " 6 15
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 2
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 12
Maize	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... " 45 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	" 52 to 53
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	" 47 to 51
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 45 to 46
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 46 to 47
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	" 47 to 48
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	" 49 to 57
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	" 45 to 46
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... " 34 to 35
Hard Red... ...	... " 31 to 32
Jubalpore ...	... " 32
Cottonseed ...	... " 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th May:—

Wheat	29,162	cwts
Linseed	20,270	"
Rapeseed	16,487	"
Gingellyseed	3,804	"
Poppyseed...	8,715	"
Groundnuts..	954	"
Castorseed...	6,488	"
Rice	19,159	"
Myrabollams.	3,644	"
Cottonseed	21,580	"
Mowraseed	......	"
Gram	3,326	"
Joowar	65	"
Maize	18	"

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 4 points up and New York 10 up. The tone of the local market was steady and prices for ready lots remained unchanged. The Liverpool opener quoted 1 to 4 points up. There was a moderate demand and both exporters and mills bought fairly good lots. In the morning business in New Broach was done at Rs. 302 1-2, but sellers being free declined at the close to Rs. 301 1/2.

Bales.			Rs.
100	Morarji Mills	...Morvi	... 305
150	do	...Kadi	... 308
200	do	...Miraj	... 316-321
200	do	...Nagpur	... 275-280
200	do	...Comptah	... 325
100	Assur Mills	...Yeotmal	... 275
200	Bombay Co	...Broach	... 338
200	Bussank	... do	... 333/335
500	Volkart Bros	... do	... 333/335
200	Gaddum & Co	...Akola	... 290
200	do	...Bengal	... 267
200	Currimbhoy Mills	...Mathia	... 272
300	do	...Bengal	...266/267
200	A Blaschek	... do	... 252-260
400	A Moritz Co	...Mathia	... 266/267

We learn of the following purchases:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 269	
" Good	... 257	
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 288	
" Good	... 273	
Sind Punjab Fine	... 286	
" Good	... 272	
Khandesh Fine	... 290	
" Good	... 280	
Amraoti Fine	... 300	
" " Good	... 292	
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 300	
" Good	... 292	
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 305	
" Good	... 297	
Yeotmal Fine	... 310	
" Good	... 302	
Nagpore Fine	... 314	
" Good	... 306	
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 316	
" Good	... 308	
Methia Fine	... 290	
" Good	... 280	
Broach Gin Fine	... 333	
" Good	... 327	
Sawginned Fine	... 332	May
Coompta Ginned	... 324	"
Westerns "	... 310	"

FUTURES.

Broach Good ... ... 301 1/2 Mar.
Bengal F G ... ... 226 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th May:—

Khandeish	......	Bales.
Central India...	569	"
Barsi and Nagur ...	153	"
Berar	523	"
Central Provinces	599	"
Oomras...	1,849	"
Dholera	1,209	"
Broach...	2,686	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	4,219	"
Westerns	8	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	......	"
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,363	"
Sind	......	"
Persian	52	"
Other sorts	......	"
Total ...	11,286	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	6,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
May—June	7·83 + 3
June—July	7·79 + 4
July—Aug.	7·74 + 4
Aug.—Sept.	7·45 + 4
Sept.—Oct.	7·02 + 3
Oct.—Nov.	6·84 + 3
Nov.—Dec.	6·75 + 3
Dec.—Jan.	6·71 + 1
Jan.—Feb.	6·73 + 3

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	14 0	... 14 6
Dunkirk	14 0	... 14 6
Havre	14 6	... 15 0
Hull	13 6	... .
Liverpool	14 0	... 14 6
Marseilles	......	... .
Genoa	14 0	... 14 6
London	14 6	... .
Hamburg	14 0	... 14 6
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice...	16 6	... 17 6
Open Ports	June & July	14 0

The market is quiet.

OPIUM.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 3,12

Rates of exchange and Opium in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,560
Exchange for Hongkong	132 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai	177 1/2

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.55 0
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs.45 0
Tin Ingots.	...	" 40 6
Spelter S M ... M M ... J ... G ...	...	" 18 6
Georgshutte ...	...	" 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	" 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	...	" 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		" 47 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 10th May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	71	89,146
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	58	67,577

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 .... £15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 7th May 1910, by Council Bills* .... £ 4,464,320
Balance to be remitted from 8th May 1910 to 31st March 1911 ...... £11,035,680

*Of this sum £1,385,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 12.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—7,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Broadgarth s—104,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Agra s—7,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Elysia s—101 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy; 100 cwt gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 4,022 cwt myrabolams, W Bechar; 45 bales wool, M Balia.

Trafford Hall s—520 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—65 cwt cuttle fish, VOaka; 2,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,090 cwt cottonseed, M Valabhdas: 3 pots, rose oil; 225 cwt turmeric bulbs, M Jafferbhoy; 96 cwt mother of pearlshells, E Sultanally; 21 cwt bees wax, J M Rehimtoola; 65 cwt buffalo horns, Bassar; 90 cwt buffalo horns, R Fazuls.

FOR GHENT.

Rinaldo s—100 bales cotton, Ewart Lathams and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinalds s—51 cwt cottonseed and 500 cwt castorseed, A Khimji; 7,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Dalemoor s—20,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, W Bechar.

Qulenmoor s—3,000 cwt cottonseed, M Vulabhdas; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, T Canji; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—3,001 cwt groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 305 cwt gum, M Jafforbhoy; 10,380 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Trafford all s—3,001 cwt groundnuts and 1,200 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,650 cwt groundnuts and 201 cwt mustardseed, J Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—25 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 30 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HAVRE.

Coniston Water s—2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 201 cwt gum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Achblister s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,041 cwt rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Lord Antrim s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton, S Framji & Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 522 bales cotton, A Moritz & Co; 30.030 cwt linseed, 4,002 cwt poppyseed and 800 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon & Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 110 bales cotton, W Wolftsons; 520 cwt myrabolams, W Bechar; 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Callrope s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cottoni J A Begbie & Co; 14,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 201 cwt turmeric. Baner and Krause; 1,350 cwt castorseed, E D Sasoon and Co.

Irish Monarch s—2,000 cwt myrabellams, Kalyandas Bros; 28 bales hemp, T Purshotum & Co; 750 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey, 1,050 cwt oil cakes, Glade. & Co

Trantenfels s—220 bales cotton A Mortz and Co; 50 cwtsolibanum, R Damji and Co; 1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Bros; 580 bales cotton, Ralli Bross; 2500 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 200 bales cotton fly, J C Todivalla.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduin s—1440 cwts teelseed. Rali Bros; 100 bales cotton A Mortz and Co; 2 bales carpets G P Stevrids and Co; 2001 cwts castorseed and 200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

Ederman s—4000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—6 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton' Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—150 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischra s—100 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 643 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,500 cwt onions, R E Dadachanji; 578 bales twist The M B Kaisha; 200 bales twist M M, Essabhoy; 1,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Kakata Maru s—1,000 bales twsist C Ebrahim and Co; 1.000 bales twst Sassoon J David and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—400 bales twisst M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—800 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 332 bales cotton, R D Master; 500 bales cotton, The Japan; Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, Rali Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 328 bales cotton, Vatchghandi and Sons; 601 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahm and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hukuta Maru s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 700 bales cotton, The Japanese Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros! 450 bales cotton The M S Kaisha.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton. H Gooulds and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru—s 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Co; 124 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton H Gooulds and Co.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HIGMAN—May 9, at Delhi, the wife of Bertram Higman, East Indian Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

RICHARDS—May 5, at Ootacamund, Marshall Crealock Richards, son of Charles H and Gertrude E Richards, Nundydroog Mine, Oorgaum, aged 9 years.

VAN INGEN—May 6, at Mysore, James Adolphus Van Ingen, after a short illness, aged 86 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer due to arrive at 6 a. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 12 noon.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has a good reason for letting it alone."—Scott.

The Victoria Gardens.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—One African civet cat (vierra civetta) by Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw and Brothers of Aden, one four, horned antelope (tetraceros quadricornis) by Mrs. F. Chandler; and one Langur monkey (Semnepithecus entellus) by Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr.

Plague on a Steamer.—The steamship "Madura" arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 a. m. on Wednesday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi in quarantine. There were 120 passengers on board. A suspicious case of plague occurred during the voyage amongst the native crew and proved fatal. After the arrival of the vessel in the harbour six suspicious cases of plague were removed to the Maratha Plague Hospital. All the passengers and crew were disinfected after medical examination and portique granted.

Taxi-cabs Drivers on Strike.—All the drivers of the taxi-cabs in Bombay, nineteen in number, struck work yesterday. Their complaints were that they were forced to work for twelve to fourteen hours a day and sometimes more, and were not adequately paid; that sometimes passengers disappeared without paying their fares and these fares were deducted from their wages by the Company, that they are not supplied with good lights and for this fines are inflicted which they have to pay from their own pockets, that they are not allowed to touch the engine of the cab and when smoke is seen, the police charge them.

BOMBAY HARBOUR STEAMER STRANDED.

The steamship "Godaveri" which left Bombay Harbour at 7-30 a.m., on Wednesday, with 161 passengers and mails for local ports, got into the Ulwa creek, off Ulwa, at 9-30 a.m., when her bottom struck a rock with the result that she began to take in water. The Captain Sheikh Kasim Sheikh Adam at once ran her in as far as he could inland and all the passengers and crew were then safely landed. The steamship "Saraswati" was despatched to Ulwa immediately the information reached Bombay. All the passengers were picked up and conveyed to their respective ports. The "Godaveri" is now submerged in water.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

To-day is the last day of the current week's programme. That splendid film, "The Fugitive Dalai Lama," continues to draw crowded houses, which is not to be wondered at, looking to the fact that it is one of the most remarkable films ever shown to the public. The arrival of the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling, the procession of vast hordes, including priests and dignitaries, British and Tibetan officials and incense burners, the baggage of the sacred fugitive arriving at the outskirts of Darjeeling, ministers and diplomatists going to the reception at the Residency—these make up a splendid film and nobody should miss seeing the rare treat which this marvellous picture provides. There are other interesting pictures, comic and pathetic, which engross the attention of the audience from start to finish. To-day is the last day of this fine programme. To-morrow (Saturday) there will be a grand change of programme, and on Sunday at the 7—8 session, one gold and two silver watches will be given away.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum, during the months of February, March and April 1910:—

Mrs. Liston and Capt. Liston, I.M.S., Rs. 75; First Class Magistrate, Bhiwandi, Rs. 27-14-0; Mr. Ananta Bhicoba Goregaoker, Rs. 25; R. N. R. Rs. 25; Mr. Girdhardas Jothabhai in memory of his son-in-law the late Mr. Madhavdas Govindji, Rs. 25; Anonymous, Rs. 10; and Capt J. Lacey, Rs. 5.

Church Missionary Society, Bombay, fruits and sweets; Seth Khimji Monsi, powah; Seth Tola Dhana Mandvi Koliwada Bazaar and Messrs. Bhormal Visar and Co, powah and sugar. And sweets from the following:—Messrs Tokersi Mulji Khimji and Co., Dharsi Asu Punch of Lohar Chawl, Parel Bazar, Purshottam Harji, Luxmon and Sons, Korsi Rama, Vasanji Valabdhas, Khimji Kheraj, Dosa Manji Kathar Visa, and Byculla Punch.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

In the Calcutta High Court before Mr. Justice Pugh, Mr. Chaudhuri informed his Lordship on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit, brought by the Gramophone Company, Ld., against the Pathe Phono Cinema Chine Company, that the case had been settled and applied to have the terms of settlement recorded. Mr. Mitter consented on behalf of the defendants.

His Lordship allowed the following terms of settlement to be recorded:—The terms of settlement were that defendants consented to a decree being passed against them on the following terms:—(1) To contrast with the plaintiffs that the defendants consented to an injunction restraining them from manufacturing, selling or in any way using their records for reproduction of other matters, including those which reproduced the voice of Mahomed Hossain, since 1st September 1907, but undertook no responsibility in respect of the sale or disposal of such records delivered by them to their Agent prior to 1st May, 1910. (2) The defendants consented to arrange to destroy all master records and matrices reproducing the voice of Mahomed Hossain, manufacture by the aid of Mahomed Hossain since 1st September 1907, in the presence of the plaintiff's representative. (3) The defendants would pay to the plaintiffs the costs of the suit on scale No. 2 as between party and party. (4) Defendants would deliver up to the plaintiffs all discs reproducing the voice of Mahomed Hoosain which were still unsold and in their possession.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 10th was 838, giving a death-rate of 44·56 per annum per thousand as against 47·59 the corresponding period of last year, and 69·39 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 61, died from fevers; 229, plague; 38, small-pox; 5, measles; 1, leprosy; 41, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 176, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 32, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 42; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 416; Hindu low caste, 69; Musalman, 208; Parsee, 26; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 1; European, 4: The total number of births was 319 as against 357 the corresponding period of last year, and 341 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," May 12.)

Saiyid Jaffar Saiyid Zain El Edrus, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. Vaman Narayan Barve, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Moizudin Khuda Yar Khan to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Illahi Bakhsh Kadir Bakhsh proceeding on leave.

The following appointments are made vice Mirza Kalich Beg Faridun Beg, retired:—Mr. C F D' Abreo to be Third Grade Deputy Collector, Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Asardas Motaram to be Fifth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Mohanlal Manghirsingh to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, Mr Ghulam Muhammad Mir Muhammad to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

The notification appointing Mr. Krishnaji Ballal Bhide, on return to duty, to be Additional District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, as a temporary measure is cancelled.

Mr Narsimiengar, L C E is promoted from Assistant Engineer, 2rd Grade to Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th April.

Mr Harumal Ramchand Jhangiani is granted, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr Madivalappa Shivapa Gavda, residing at Morkabinhalli, is appointed, with effect from the 15th May to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Bagewadi Taluka in the Bijapur District.

Mr Ramchandre Govind Apte to Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik, on Rs 200 Mr Krishnaji Ganesh Joshi to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, on Rs 200.

Mr. Vishvanath Jayaram Gupte is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr. Ramchandra Venkatesh Wadikar's authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Mr. Purushottam Chhaganlal Thakkar, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Narayan Shivram Bapat is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. Ramchandra Hari Dhamdhere, B A. Head Karkun on Rs 50, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sangola during the absence on privilege leave of Mr V G Mahajani, or until further orders.

Mr. Laxman Khanderao Kulkarni, Acting Mamlatdar of Chopda, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half and Mr. Sadashiv Balwant Kale, B A, Head Karkun, Jalgaon, is appointed to act in his place.

The furlough for twelve months (in addition to privilege leave for three months) granted to Mr C K Hardikar is herebyextended by one month.

Mr H C Fernandes, Inspector Ganja Warehouse, Ahmednagar, on Rs 175, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 14th April and Mr J R Thanawala, District Hemp Drugs Inspector Ahmednagar District, on Rs 225, directed to hold in addition to his own duties.

Mr Kuverji Darasha, Excise Inspector, Bombay, Rs 250, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 25th April.

Mr Dhanji Krishna Teli, District Excise Inspector, Dapoli and Khed, Ratnagiri District, on Rs 100, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 9th April and the following acting arrangement has been ordered:—Mr V B Kulkarni, Sub-Inspector, Dapoli, S D, and Khed, on Rs 30, to act as Inspector, Dapoli and Khed, on Rs 100. Mr D M Gangnaik, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Dapoli, S D, and Khed, and to draw Rs 30 a month.

Mr Subrao Manjunath, Sub-Inspector, Dapuri Brewery, Poona District, on Rs 40, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 18th April, and the following acting arrangement is ordered: Mr Rustom Ardeshir Entee Sub-Inspector, Poona City and Cantonment, on Rs 30, to act as Sub-Inspector, Dapuri Brewery, on Rs 40, vice Mr Subrao. Mr Hormusji Nowroji Nania, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Poona City and Cantonment, drawing Rs 30 a month, vice Mr Entee.

Mr Mustapha Kalu, Excise Sub-Inspector, Dangs, Surat District, on Rs 35, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 15th April and the following acting arrangement has been ordered: Mr Shaik Abdul Rahiman, Sub-Inspector, Surat Distillery, on Rs 75, to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Dangs, Surat District, vice Mr Mustapha Kalu.

Mr Ghulam Hoosein B Munshi, Clerk in the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, Rs 20, to act as Sub-Inspector on Rs 35, and to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Surat Distillery.

Ambashanker Mulji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Daskroi South Taluka, Ahmedabad Zilla, is transferred to Modasa Taluka, Ahmedabad Zilla, with effect from 17th April.

Shankerbhai Kishordas, Municipal Vaccinator, Surat City, is appointed First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nadiad South Taluka, Kaira Zilla, with effect from 19th March.

Anaji Raoji, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nadiad South Taluka, Kaira Zilla, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Surat City, with effect from 23rd March.

Krishnaji Bhimrao, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khanapur Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, is reduced to Candidate Vaccinator for a period of six months with effect from 28th April.

Thanwardas Hamausing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Larkana District, is granted privilege leave from 21st April to 3rd June inclusive, and Candidate Ramdas Newandrai is appointed to act for him.

Fallechand Harjasrai, Public Vaccinator, Sukkur Town, granted privilege leave from 17th April to 16th June inclusive, and Candidate Karamchand Helandrai is appointed to act him.

Abdul Khadir valad Shekhusensheb, Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, is appointed substantive pro tem. Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khanapur Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, with effect from 28th April vice Krishnaji Bhimrao, reduced.

Maganlal Girdhar, Second Grade Local Fund vaccinator Viramgam North Taluka, Ahmedabad Zilla was granted leave without pay from 18th March to 20th April inclusive.

Maganlal Girdhar, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Viramgam North Taluka, Ahmedabad Zilla, is reduced to Third Grade for a period of 6 months and is appointed Muncipal Vaccinator, Nadiad Town, Kaira Zilla with effect from 21st April.

Jethalal Hargovindas, Municipal Vaccinator, Nadiad Town, is appointed substantive pro tem. Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Viramgam North Taluka, Ahmedabad Zilla with effect from 22nd April vice Maganlal Girdhar, reduced.

Mr. Krishnaji Ramchandra Kulkarni, Acting Head Karkun and Magistrate, Third Class, Haliyal, is invested with following additional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code:—

Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, District Deputy Collector, Karwar Division, Kanara, and Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Karwar Sub-Division, comprising the talukas of Karwar Ankola, Yellapur (including Mundgod Mahal), and Haliyal (including Supa Mahal.)

Mr. Bhalchandra Damodar Gune, Head Karkun and Magistrate, Third Class, Kopargaon, Taluka in the Ahmednager District, is invested with additional powers under Schedule IV of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

Mr. Raghunath G Kelkar, L C E, Supervisor, transferred from the Northern to the Southern Division is posted to the Dharwar Irrigation District.

The following transfers of Sub-Inspectors are ordered Third grade Sub-Inspector Dosabhai Aderji General No. 199, from the Surat to the Ahmedabad District. Fourth Acting Third Grade Sub-Inspector Bhogilal Dhirjaram, General No. 240, from the Ahmedabad to the Panch Mahals District Fourth Grade Sub-Inspector Narbheram Dinnanath, General No. 28, from the Panch Mahals to the Surat District. Mr Ramchandra Keshav Alekar, L C E, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days from the 17th May or subsequent date.

Mr Krishnaji Govind Pundlik B A, 1st assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, West Khandesh pay Rs 125, is appointed acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, during the absence of Mr R K Alekar, or pending further orders.

Tablets of encaustic ware have been affixed by the London County Council to No. 16, Serjeants' Inn, formerly the residence of John Delane, sometime editor of "The Times," and to St. Philip's Vicarage, Stepney, where J. R. Green, the historian once resided.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, May 12.

Dry weather continued yesterday over nearly the whole of the country, South India, Assam and Tenasserim alone recording some precipitation. Dhubri had three inches, Mymensingh, one and a half and Chitaldroog one.

Dry winds prevail down the Gangetic Plain, and hot weather conditions of normal intensity have become established generally.

Forecast:—Local rain in the South of the Peninsula, Eastern Bengal and Assam, with a few falls in Southern Burma.

Earthquake Report.—A slight shock of earthquake was recorded at Simla yesterday at twenty-one hours twenty-three minutes, from a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12th MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Sirsa and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north; night temperature is in slight excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is now in slight excess at most stations; the minimum is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad, and contains the average amount of moisture at other stations. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in slight defect at a few stations; the minimum is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight defect in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is higher than usual at Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Thundershowers have been nearly general in the south of the Peninsula with the exception of the Coromandel Coast. Moderate cloud has spread over the whole Peninsula. Skies have become moderately clouded over the Kathiawar and Sind Coasts also.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar. A few showers may occur elsewhere in the Peninsula.

Appended on Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (11th)............	95 1	78·6	...	14·63
Jask	87·3	77·8	...	7·65
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan............	108·8	80·0	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	92·4	67·4	...	9·71
Lahore	108·4	77·2	...	5 92
Sirsa............	105·8	78·1	—	1·11
Ambala	...	...	...	...
Delhi	104·2	79·7	...	3·06
Agra............	108·5	79·0	...	2·05
Mainpuri............	110·3	74·5	...	1·34
Jhansi	110·0	85·5	...	1·13
Cawnpore	109 5	74·5	...	1·43
Allahabad	111·1	81·5	—	1·63
Jacobabad	110·1	79·3	...	1·83
Karachi	88·0	78·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	102·9	83·5	...	1·90
Jaipur	107·2	78·6	...	1.61
Kotah	108·5	84·1	...	0.97
Bhuj............	96·6	75·0	...	?
Dwarka	87·3	78·2	...	0·56
Veraval	85·1	76·3	...	0·45
Rajkot............	102·1	71·0	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para............	98·6	76·0	...	1·04
Surat	95·1	75·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad............	104·6	78·7	...	0·48
Deesa	103·3	75·9	...	0·05
Neemuch............	102·0	?	...	0·23
Indore	102·6	76·1	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	107·8	76 8	...	1·67
Saugor	105·6	80·5	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	107·1	76·9	...	1·62
Khandwa............	107·7	81·6	...	0·60
Akola	107·7	83·1	...	5·63
Amraoti	107·3	79·8	...	4·31
Nagpur............	109·6	82·8	...	5·24
Chanda	109·0	84·0	...	0·03
Raipur............	106·7	83·6	...	4·19
Bombay	91·2	79 0	...	...
Ratnagiri............	90·3	79·9	0·02	0·02
Mormugao	89·5	81·2	...	...
Karwar	87·3	80·0	...	1·61
Malegaon............	103·4	75·1	...	0·31
Ahamednagar............	101·4	78·5	...	2·09
Poona	101·0	72·7	0·02	0·02
Sholapur	102·3	82·9	...	0·63
Bijapur	97·7	77·2	...	0·57
Belgaum	89·8	64·6	0·12	2·34
Aurangabad............	101·2	77·2	...	1·06
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	82·7	...	0·24
Hyderabad	103·3	78·7	...	0.58
Mangalore	89·3	71·8	0·35	2·90
Calicut............	88·8	75·1	0·57	15·36
Cochin	90·7	77·3	0 27	18·66
Colombo	87·0	76·0	0·32	22·63
Masulipatam	95·3	80·2	...	0·47
Bellary	96·0	72·0	0·32	3·31
Cuddapah	107·2	72·6	0·03	0·12
Madras............	94·0	79·5	...	4·86
Bangalore	90·3	68·8	0·16	1·85
Coimbatore	96·9	73·3	0·11	4·21
Trichinopoly	98·6	78·3	...	5·04
Negapatam	99·0	79·5	...	9·03

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th May was 29·902 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 3 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Writing from Wimbledon Park, Mr. Hugh Clements states that his calculations show that the English summer this year will, on the whole, be fine, dry, and hot. July will be the finest month, August coming next. For September and June the weather will be of a more mixed character.

Mr. Moor, the Prime Minister of Natal, has begun his compaign, proclaiming Natal's non-party, non-racial policy with regard to the Union. In the course of a speech he advocated that the Union should protect every industry which might be established in South Africa, and appealed for the carrying out of the ideal of the Union, namely, co-operation under any Government whatever, for the purpose of making South Africa a while man's country.

FOOTBALLER PRAISES CUTICURA

For Wounds and Use After the Game —Leg Kicked During Play and Would Not Heal—Maturated and Swelled to Thrice Its Usual Size.

CUTICURA CURED HIM WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

"My trouble arose through getting kicked on the football field. It was a very bad wound about three inches in length. I did not take much notice of it at first but about a week after it started getting very painful and swollen. I went to the doctors but after they had tried one thing and another, I got tired of attending them, so I thought I would try Cuticura. I was at it after about two months of their treatment. Well, I tried different ointments but all to no use. At last a friend of mine advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies, so I purchased a box of Cuticura Ointment from the chemist and in about five days the leg showed signs of improvement. The swelling went down and all the matter and stuff came out quite fast. I mention that my leg (it was across the shin I had the sore) was three times its usual size. So I kept on with Cuticura Ointment and I tried Cuticura Soap to cleanse the wound with. After that it healed up quite fast and is quite well at the present time. I had two boxes of the Cuticura Ointment and I still use the Cuticura Soap which I find is the best I can get, as it makes one feel so fresh after a hard game of football and I will recommend it to all my friends. J. Lester, 64, Wellington St., Reading, Berks, England, Sept. 16, '08."

Up-to-Date Shaving

Shampooing, bathing, treatment of wounds, bruises and the lameness and soreness incidental to outdoor sports and every use in preserving the hair and skin demand Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, unrivaled as emollient, antiseptic emollients. For humours which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and crust and destroy the hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are priceless. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere throughout the British Flag States. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on skin diseases.

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A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, relieving swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

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Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHŒA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

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will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. Test for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle. Directions in each bottle.

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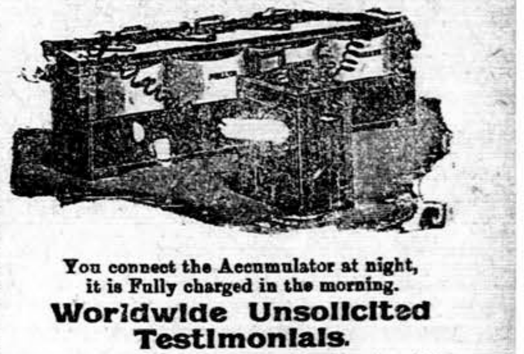

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Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

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For aches and pains in young and old there is nothing that will so quickly bring permanent relief and cure as that sovereign, time-tested and proven remedy—Little's Oriental Balm. For the aches and pains of childhood and youth it is unexcelled. For the Rheumatic and other pains of old age it has no equal. For all external suffering it is the remedy of proven power, soothing, healing, bringing back the longed-for freedom from pain. Make no mistake. See that you get Little's Oriental Balm, the original and always reliable cure for aches and pains in head and limbs and body. For over twenty years this miraculous cure has been used by countless thousands in all parts of the civilized world, by explorers, miners and sturdy pioneers have taken it with them into the wilderness as an ever-ready "first aid to the injured." Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors Only Re. 1.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."
8,000 TONS.

THE above Vessel DUE TO SAIL hence to LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES, on the 24th instant, has accommodation for a few more First Class Passengers.

She is fitted throughout with Electric Lights and Fans, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has a Refrigerator. Cuisine a speciality.

All Cabins are above the main deck.

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R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
H M S Redbreast	Comdr Shutter	Royal Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 12.

Aidgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Budri	1613	Collinson	G Jeewaji
Broadgarth	2078	Rowell	Sanday & Co
Calliope	2498	Knot	W & A Graham & Co
Caithness	2306	Proctor	W&A Graham & Co
Colaba	3899	Robertson	M M & Co
Calcutta	2244	Fuller	T Morrison & Co
City of Madrid	3134	Martin	Killick Nixon & Co
Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman	T Morrison & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Feradene	2244	Leighton	W&A Graham & Co
Harpley	2565	Folster	W&A Graham & Co
Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	N T Kaisha
Madura	1273	Bamber	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Moshtari	1109	Watson	B & P S N & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Naseri	911	Micre...Stream...12 5	B & P S N &Co
Nadir	2041	Atkin	T Morrison & Co
Okara	3435	Love	M M & Co
Planet Mars	2828	Robertson	T Morrison & Co
Queenmoor	2409	Helmrick	W&A Graham & Co
Raithmoor	1990	Peterson	Captain
Ramsay	2767	Mullar	Captain
Sutherland	2317	Wallace	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathleven	2845	Todd	W&A Graham & Co
Trowbridge	2880	Mrrs	W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Yorkmoor	2286	Rigby	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	24 5	Killick Nixon & Co
C&R Fakhri	2555	Revill	N F		B & H S N & Co
D&E Cressington Court	2716	Baucham	Hull	N F	W&A G &Co
F Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken	28 5	N F	J Finlay & Co
H Courland	760	Samsoodin	Jamnager	13 5	Bo S N Co Ld
K Corinth	2369	Chadwick	Amsterdam	16 5	W & A Graham & Co
L Coniston Water	2832	Jones	Dunkirk	13 5	T Morrison & Co
N Dalemoor	2572	Brulen	Middlesbrough	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O Uskmoor	2306	Evans	Port Said	20 5	W&A Graham & Co
P Trautenfels	2932	Haker	Hamburg	21 5	W&A Graham & Co
Q Humayun	2155	Beard	Red Sea Port	13 5	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Langdale	2515	Clarke	Cochin	14 5	Killick Nixon & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Mitchell	Liverpool	22 5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Achlibster	2820	Gatt	Dunkirk	14-5	W & A Graham & Co
4 City of Agra	3096	Buck	Liverpool	14 5	Killick Nixon and Co
5 Irish Monarch	2792	Rettine	Hamburg	21 5	J Finlay & Co
6 D Balduino	2684	Ronchi	Genoa	15 5	F R S N & Co
7 Bohemia	2304	Gilhuber	Trieste	16 5	A L S N & Co
10&11 Ischia	2481	Blsito	Shanghai	17 5	F R S N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	21 5	P & O S N & Co
15 Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	14 5	James Finlay & Co

Dock Gate.

Sealda	3438	Ohidley	N F		M M & Co
H W P D					
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	11-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	11 15	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	City of Madrid	Martin	Cochin, May 9

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Ville de la Ciotat s Elerman s	Barillon Robert	Marseilles Genoa

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer Hakata Maru for China.
" City of Madrid for Hull.
" Trafford Hall for Liverpool.
" Cressington Court for Liverpool.
" Broadgarth for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	From.
29	Mortlake	Cardiff
May 5	Elphinstone	Rangoon
7	Crosby Hall	Coast
7	Walton Hall	Coast
9	Lindenfels	New York
9	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool
9	Clan Macnab	Coast
9	Lindula	Negapatam
10	Tara	Rangoon
10	Itonus	Melbourne

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 18th instant at 8 a.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow which left Karachi on the 15th April, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th instant.

The same Co's steamer City of Calcutta, which left Bombay on the 25th April, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday morning the 11th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th May.

415—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

416—Prize Distribution—"F" Coy Prize Distribution will take place at Head Quarters on Monday the 16th instant at 9-30 p.m. All members of the Coy. are expected to be present.

Dress.—Mess Dress or Uniform.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

A JAPANESE submarine has foundered while executing manœuvres in Hiroshima Bay.

IN his report on the East Africa Protectorate for 1908-9 Sir Percy Girouard states that three hundred lions were killed there during the year.

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YORKSHIRE
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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

Allsections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

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RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,
is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☛ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 13th May, 1910.

SPORT AND LIFE IN THE FURTHER HIMALAYA.

THE sportsman, who would shoot markhor, and urial, and yak and red bear, who delights in scaling mountains and revels in snow, would do well, before setting out on such an expedition, to read a volume of experiences which Major R. L. Kennion has just published through Messrs. Blackwood. The gallant major has written much of his exploits in various Indian newspapers and in several of the best magazines at home. But he now gives us a profusely illustrated volume which adventurous sportsmen will read with profit and the stay-at-home student of natural history with interest. The tourist and traveller may learn too from Major Kennion, for he tells them where to go and makes them acquainted with the people they will meet. Chitral, he describes as, in summer, the realisation of the poet's ideal, "a joyous land, where waters gushed and fruit trees grew and flowers put forth a fairer hue." The roads too apparently tend to poetry of a thrilling kind, for they are invariably bad. About a foot broad, up hills so steep that a firm grasp of the mane is not only an assistance but a necessity and down hills at such an angle that there appears nothing in front but an empty void ; often one foot hanging over a sheer drop of hundreds of feet ; along crazy wooden galleries hanging on to walls of rock through clinks in which the river can be seen boiling below. It is a Chitrali's idea never to dismount where a pony can get a foot-hold at all ; and some of the places where a Chitrali pony can go would turn the quadruped that some years ago used to perform under the name of "the Blondin donkey" ill with fear. Often the road winds out on the level through fields and villages, orchards and vineyards. But it is the variety which pleases and Major Kennion has found three of the seasons can be experienced in a single day. Where high-up roads along the mountain side at a dizzy elevation above the river, whose roar is borne faintly upward on the breeze, it is early spring, with snow lying in patches here and there, and the young barley just beginning to show its head ; two thousand foot lower one is in the land of blossoms and the hum of bees busy among wild roses such as are seen nowhere else ; while down close to the roaring river crops are being cut and the apricot trees are breaking with their golden load. It was along such a road that Major Kennion journeyed on the visit he tells us of. In the van were drums and pipes, the Mehtar's body-guard following, all playing in turn and keeping up a song with chorus, one after another taking up the air. In their midst were no "damsels playing on timbrels." A few years ago there might have been, but the retirement of the ladies of Chitral from public view took place almost simultaneously with the appearance of an Indian force of occupation in the country.

Sport on the Roof of the World is conducted on very different lines by the tribesman from what it is by the British sportsman. In a few of the remotest recesses of the rugged Hindu Kush driving with hounds still lingers and this mostly in glens where the foot of few white men have trod. In other places the arrival of the Englishman has been followed by game-laws, the necessary concomitant of modern rifles. These all condemn driving and as Major Kennion thinks, rightly, for the man with the weapons of to-day stands in no need of four-footed assistance to make things easier for him. It is otherwise with the indigenous sportsman, armed with his old matchlock of pre-historic design. With the crude weapons carried by Chitrali or Washigam shikaris not all the hunter's craft at their disposal, nor the ownership of the best breeds of hounds, would enable them to exterminate game. The theory of the sport is based upon the fact that markhor and ibex, when escaping from their natural foes, leopards and wolves, fly to precipices where no other animal, be he cat or dog, can venture, and when followed by the hunter's hounds they pursue exactly the same tactics. Arrived at their supposed refuge they are so intent on staring at the baying hounds that they pay little attention to the deadlier two-footed foes who can approach close enough to use their antiquated pieces with effect. Whole herds are sometimes annihilated in this way it is said, which, however, must rarely occur, for the grounds are all full of game. Yet there are "royal drives" for the benefit of the petty kings of the Hindu Kush, in which a large number of beaters with dogs drive the game up to posted guns, much as chamois are driven in Austria. And there is the humbler but more sporting way followed by the professional hunter with his leash of hounds, frequently entailing toil which few but born mountaineers could endure. Major Kennion describes a big royal drive he attended, but, he says, they are now extremly rare. Asked an old Shikari how there was so much game remaining after the enormous battues he told of, he replied "the more the seed the heavier the crop, is it not ? And the more blood spilt on the ground this year, the largest the herds of ibex next." Such is the belief, and especially among the Kafirs.

As illustrating the varying experiences a European traveller in remote districts encounters, Major Kennion relates an incident in which an aged native of Mastuj approached his encampment and explained that he had recently married a young wife who had eloped with a young noble who was a subject of the Mehtar. The errant couple were even then within the neighbouring castle walls. He did not wish to kill either of them but that his wife should be handed over to him, when all would be forgiven. The owner of the castle was summoned. "Certainly," said he, "the young Adamzada and his lady have now been under my roof these three days ; if the old man wishes their death, it is his right ; but to surrender the girl—such dishonour could not be supported ; the young couple, too, are willing to die together, but they will not be parted." The villagers sympathised with the lovers. A man so mean-spirited as to forego revenge and ask for the restitution of his wife was beyond their comprehension. Yet other old grey beards clamoured for her restoration; otherwise, said they, all their young wives would be carried off by Chitrali Adamzada and things would be as they were in the days of the old Mehtars, when the serf had no rights. Major Kennion, at a loss what to do, pondered that to regard the lady as a chattel to be handed back to her husband irrespective of her own wishes, was repugnant to English ideas. On the other hand, Chitrali nobles could not be allowed to carry off the wives of their Mastuj neighbours with impunity. "It was indeed awkward, this lack of blood-thirstiness on the part of the husband. There was no local custom to meet such a case." Major Kennion called upon the Kazi to decide. That functionary took a day to ruminate upon the subject and returned in the evening to pronounce judgment, when after a number of quotations from the Koran, he declared that the Adamzada and the lady having been guilty of adultery, should be stoned to death. The Chitralis shouted with laughter and declined to carry out the sentence, whereupon appeal was again made to Major Kennion. His finding was that the husband should have his wish and his wife. The forgiven wife went off quite happily with her lawful spouse, not indeed repentant, but shrieking with laughter at the end things had taken, while her Lothario, in an agony of woe stabbed himself about the breast—not so deeply however as to do any material harm to his already lacerated heart. And thus both passed out of the author's ken.

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THE UNHAPPY SOMALI. WE can hardly help smiling over the latest attempt to justify the Somaliland scuttle, as one of the London papers has termed it. This is contained in a parliamentary white-paper which publishes correspondence between the Commissioner and Lord Crewe. No doubt Sir William Manning's reflections will be comforting to the timid politician, but from the Somali tribesman's point of view they will look more like a very bad practical joke, rather grim and altogether unpleasant. Sir William Manning bluntly thinks that some knocking about is just what the Somali wants. It will put pluck into him, and make him learn to use his own fists instead of relying on other people's. In official language the Commissioner says that the "British administration has not enhanced the manly qualities of the Somali. They have remained content to leave questions of defence to the British and have consequently degenerated a little. Rough usage in the future will probably bring out the right spirit." No doubt it is all for the good of the tribesmen, but is it not a little unkind to unuse them to their former martial habits and then suddenly leave them in the lurch, just when their natural enemies are beginning to be active and apparently nicely in practice. In spite of the emphasis, which is laid on the exaggeration of reports at Aden, it is officially admitted that in the recent raid the friendly tribes suffered about 200 casualties, and lost rather less than 150 rifles. However pleasant a face we may try to put on this the prospect is not encouraging. At any rate if Sir William Manning is to be believed the poor Somali gets a poor look-in anywhere. From another—and incidentally somewhat contradictory—portion of his despatches we gather that if the Somalis are not going to be killed by the Mullah, they are going to murder each other. "As soon as the evacuation of the interior is completed," he wrote on March 23, "it must be borne in mind there will be a period of disorder. It cannot be expected that a semi-savage people like the Somalis will at once settle down when all the restraint of our administration is removed and the control consequent on our influence no longer exists. I have no doubt that for some time the fear of a common enemy will be lost sight of in the adjustment of affairs arising from inter-tribal jealousies and distrust, which our administration has so long repressed. How long this phase will last it is not possible to predict, but it is reasonable to expect that rumours of possible raids from outside will eventually steady the situation." This hardly agrees with the picture of the Somali as learned in the arts of peace which the other despatch suggested. The impression is only confirmed that no one really knows what will happen in Somaliland and very few care.

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OFFICIAL DESPATCH. IN order to show the despatch with which Government offices conduct their business we may mention an instance which came to our notice yesterday. On the 28th January last the Earl of Plymouth addressed a letter to the Viceroy, forwarding 7,500 copies of a booklet concerning the proposed Festival of Empire and Pageant of London to be held at the Crystal Palace in May, June and July 1910. On March 29 six hundred of these copies were advised as having been sent to Bombay by the Government of India, Department of of Commerce and Industry. On April 22, the Bombay Government issued a Resolution, as follows : "Copies of the letter from the Government of India and accompaniments should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioner in Sind, all Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind and all Political Agents with a request that due publicity may be given to the pamphlet. Copies should also be placed on the Editors' Table." This, as we have stated, is dated Bombay Castle, April 22. To reach us from the Secretariat, the communication took just twenty-one days, both inclusive—arriving forty-eight hours after it had been duly notified that the holding of the Festival of Empire and Pageant of London had been postponed to the year 1911. It had been intended to open this exhibition during the current month, but the King's death led to the alteration of the promoters' plans. Think of what vast service those 7,500 preliminary pamphlets would have been if the exhibition had been held as originally proposed. Even in the days of the old East Indiaman a bundle of pamphlets would not have taken 105 days,—exactly fifteen weeks—to journey from London to Bombay.

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PENNY POSTAGE. SIR Edward Sasseon, we see by the mail, has been interesting himself keenly in the attempt to secure penny postage between the United Kingdom and France. It was he who introduced the deputation of Members of Parliament which unsuccessfully waited on the Postmaster-General. The people at home, it would seem, will have to be content for the present at least with Imperial penny postage. Cheap communication with the Continent would be very convenient, but would be too costly for the nation's straitened purse. Sir Edward Sassoon pointed to the anachronism of charging a penny for carrying a letter to New Zealand, 11,000 miles away, and demanding two-pence halfpenny for merely posting across the English Channel. Of course at first sight it does seem absurd, but Parliament did quite rightly in first establishing cheap communication with the overseas dominions, before attempting similar measures with the friendly nations near home. If they now find that in addition to the loss on Imperial penny postage, which is £155,000 a year, the loss on Continental penny postage would be more than the Post Office could afford, they are quite right in postponing it. Mr. Herbert Samuel explained that it was entirely a question of finance. Sir Edward Sassoon estimated that there might be a loss on penny postage with France of £75,000 in the first three years, and for this he offered to provide guarantees. The Postmaster-General's figures, however, were much heavier, and he looked farther ahead. He estimates the loss, assuming the letters to France to be increased by 30 per cent., at £90,000 in the first year alone. Then if penny postage were established with France, he argued, it must soon follow first with Germany and then with the rest of Europe. This would entail a total loss on the first year of £380,000. The deputation, however, did not retire without encouragement. They were advised to be patient, but were assured that they would do well to keep the matter before the public.

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A CHANCE FOR GERMAN COAL. THE Eight Hours Act which has played such havoc with the English coal-trade is to be amended. It is not a sweeping amendment, but one of a minor kind which the recent settlement of the South Wales difficulty entails. There a serious strike was only narrowly averted after the now customary intervention by the Board of Trade. The state of suspense was such, however, the imminence of a closure of the pits seemed so certain, that the trade has suffered all the same. From many places, both inside and outside the United Kingdom, where Welsh coal was customarily used, orders were sent to Germany in view of the anticipated shortage. Thus Germany has been enabled to cut into British markets and in some cases it may be difficult to dislodge her entirely. However the South Wales miners and their employers have now come to a settlement, which we may hope will secure peace in the coal-field for some time, and incidentally an amendment of the vexatious Act is necessary to preserve for the men their weekly half holiday without entirely disregarding the interests of employers.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loan on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia" with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Aden at midnight on Wednesday.

DURING the week ended, May 10th, 179 chests of opium were imported into Bombay from Indore. Only half a chest was removed from the warehouse, this having been purchased by the farmer at Bagsara.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THE KING.

The King continues to enjoy his stay in Biarritz, and is very much better in health than when he left London, although the weather has been very cold and boisterous. A friend writes and tells me that Biarritz is not a happy hunting ground for the marriageable young lady. I would never advise a mother to bring her daughters here. Men there are in plenty, but they are not the marrying sort. The only "affaire de cœur" in which they are interested is the heart convention at bridge.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen and Princess Victoria have gone for a cruise in the Mediterranean. They were detained at Genoa for a time through stress of weather. No definite route has been planned for the holiday, but a visit to the King and Queen of the Hellenes is probable. The King will not take part in the cruise this year, as the uncertainty of things political requires his presence near London. The Ideal Home Exhibition, which was opened at Olympia, Kensington, last week, by Princess Christian, presents in the most attractive manner all the features—domestic, economic, hygienic, scientific, and educative—that go to make up what the Englishman expresses in one word "home." The styles of architecture vary from the Tudor village to the Russian cottage : home industries showing the work of the cottagers in the far Orkneys, Ireland and the English counties; sanitation, cookery, management of the nursery ; everything in fact that makes for the comfort and health of the community. Mothers find interest in Babyland, where children of all nations are gathered to show how each nation's cares for its babies. But the chief attraction is undoubtedly the old Elizabethan village, with its smithy, old inn, barber's shop, green and waterfall.

THE BAYEUX COMET.

Everybody knows the representation of "Halley's Comet in the Bayeux Tapestry, with its accompanying dog-Latin inscription, but it is curious to read that a reproduction of it is being sent broadcast through China in order to convince the people that when the comet came before no particular disaster to the world followed. Queen Matilda may have thought a good deal of her work, but we are sure she never dreamed of its being put to such use in the distant centuries.

FASHIONS.

The weather is so cold and gloomy in London, one only wants furs and warm coats at present, and spring fashions are only seen in the shop windows, still one notices that collar-bands are absent from many of the new gowns. This is not a flattering fashion to many women. Those with long, thin necks are not best suited by the absence of a collar around the throat. Stil, here it is, the unkind fashion ! A deep full frill of white silk muslin or fine batiste, a turndown collar of Irish lace, a band of embroidery or a tucker of net drawn up with ribbon, are some of the methods of finishing the top of the corsage with no collar-band. Many new gowns have sleeves only just turning the elbow and finished with deep frills turning upwards to match the neck arrangement.

EMPLOYMENT.

Slowly but surely new fields of employment are being opened up for women, but few would have thought engineering a desirable profession for women. Yet we learn that in Russia 700 young women are being trained, an old student Mlle. M. D. Bandurina, has already achieved considerable success. She has been employed by the chief engineers who are constructing a bridge over the Neva. Miss Alice Perry, B. E., is the only English-woman who has taken up engineering as her life's work, and she is acting as county surveyor of co. Galway, a position previously occupied by her father.

AN AMUSING STORY.

Lady Grove gives the following story in her book "On Fads." A country member who had come to stay at her Club in London was suffering agonies from having travelled too soon on a vaccinated leg, the limb her vanity had caused her to victimise. She sent by the secretary's advice for a Doctor. Seeing a likely-looking young man enter, the lady immediately proceeded to show him the bad place. The young man with sympathetic gravity urged her to send for a doctor. 'I have come to wind up the clock', he explained in answer to her horror-stricken inquiry as to his identity.

THE GOULD—DREXEL WEDDING.

Not for twenty years has there been so much excitement over a wedding and the reason is all America is congratulating the bridegroom, as well as the bride, for this was the first important wedding in many years in which the bridegroom has not been a European nobleman. Unfortunately, the weather could hardly have been worse. It has been raining uninterruptedly for three days, but at one o'clock, just at the hour when the bride was giving an informal lunch to her bridesmaids, the clouds broke, and the sun shone into her father's Fifth Avenue mansion with dazzling splendour. But the burst of sunshine proved only momentary, for another storm gathered, and the torrential downpour lasted for the rest of the afternoon. The bridal party passed down the centre aisle between two rows of twenty-four floral torches. These torches, wrapped and festooned with garlands of pink ribbon, were surmounted with bouquets of 100 roses, and were five feet in height. The altar was banked with 2,000 rare lilies and several boughs of apple blossoms. The pillars in the church were wrapped in smilax, mingled with sheafs of azalea. The bride's gown was of white satin charmeuse, cut in long flowing Princesse lines. There was an overdress of white chiffon, embroidered with orange blossoms, and a long train, also embroidered with the conventional flower. The tulle veil, which fell below the hem of the skirt was fastened with a spray of orange blossom. The bride's bouquet was of orange blossom and white roses.

A WONDERFUL CAKE.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Gwynne Gould and Mr. Anthony J. Drexel took place in the beautiful Church of St. Bartholomew, Madison-avenue, on Tuesday evening. One of the marvels of the marriage was the wedding-cake. Miss Gould wanted a wedding-cake that would surpass anything ever seen in New York, and she got it. It represented prosperity, youth, and love. The first layer was decorated with four horns of plenty, emblematic of the £4,000,000 sterling fortune to which Mr. Drexel and Miss Gould are heirs. Falling over the brims of the horns in graceful garlands are candy orange blossoms. Above these, on an invisible shelf, is the second layer, the fountain of youth. It is a white candy bowl, or basin, with three bisque Cupids perched on the rim, and the whole is supported on the back of four Cupids. Inside the basin is a smaller one, with dolphins in the centre, spouting delicate strings of crystal candy. The third layer, the temple of love, is made of columns of crystallised sugar, crowned with a dome of the same material. Inside the temple is a cupid, his bow strung and just ready to launch a dart, possibly at one of the pretty bridesmaids. The management of Tiffany's declares that never in the history of that establishment has there been such a lavish expenditure for presents, or such care and taste displayed in the selection and preparation of special designs. Mr. Gould's wedding gift to his eldest daughter is the Fifth-avenue mansion he has bought for her. Besides the house he gives her a diamond necklace, not of the dog-collar kind, but of Oriental design. It lies flat about the neck, and the diamonds are graduated in size. From her mother Miss Gould has received a magnificent plastron of diamonds and sapphires. Miss Gould's aunt, the Princesse de Sagan, has sent a wonderfully-wrought ring set with a huge black pearl of historic value. Her uncle, Mr. Frank Gould has given her a beautiful diamond bracelet. From Mr. Drexel's family have come great chests of silver, all marked with a specially-designed monogram, enclosed in a circle. From other relatives and friends have come gifts innumerable, which beggar description. The honeymoon will be passed in Mr. George Gould's yacht Atalanta. How long the yachting cruise will last is not known but the young couple will be in London for the wedding of Viscount Maidstone and Miss Margaret Drexel in June.

CART WHEEL HATS.

St. Germain, one of the most peaceful places in Europe, entirely inhabited by retired functionaries and the tradespeople who cater for them, woke up in a ferment the other morning. Madame Liane de Pougy was due to appear in the court of the justice of the peace with a Prince from the Balkan Peninsula, and to bring with her, either on her head or carried by four stalwart porters, the corpus delicti alleged, viz, a hat which she wore on Easter Sunday last. On that day she walked on the terrace in St. Germain, with the Prince by her side and the hat on her head. Two of the retired functionaries of the town, with their wives, passed by. St. Germain is about a dozen miles from Paris, but Paris fashions travel thither much more slowly than they do to New York. The ladies looked at Madame de Pougy's hat, and looked again. They had never seen anything like it before, and they said so. They even passed loud remarks about the hat, and the tone of their observations seemed, to Madame de Pougy at least, derisive. Her escort, however, could not let the matter pass unnoticed, and spoke to the ladies' husbands. What followed is a subject for controversy. The two functionaries say that the Prince referred slightingly to their wives' appearance, to their wives' hats in particular, and finally to the level of taste and breeding reached by the inhabitants.

The Prince says that he merely expostulated, and that the two functionaries fell upon him. What is certain is that there was a battle, the functionaries apparently fighting with umbrellas as weapons, and the Prince with a number of parcels which he was carrying for Madame de Pougy. Luckily, the three ladies did not join in the fray armed with hat-pins. The upshot was that the Prince lodged a a complaint, which was down for hearing to-day. All the leading retired functionaries and their wives in the newest bonnets, made by St. Germain milliners, were in court, awaiting the arrivals. The lady had already declared publicly that the fuss about her hat was absurd, and argued provinciality in the ladies of St. Germain. It could not by any stretch of imagination be called a cartwheel ; it was really about the size of a small waste-paper basket, and also, judging by the pictures, of that shape. But St. Germain waited in vain. The Prince turned up but no Madame de Pougy. On her behalf a doctor's certificate was produced, proving her to be laid up, whether or not owing to emotion was not said ; and St. Germain will have to wait at least a fortnight before seeing the lady, with her hat, in court.

MARRIAGES IN FRANCE.

It is an interesting and noteworthy fact that since the promulgation of the law of June 1907, the effect of which is to simplify the formalities which are the necessary preliminaries to marriage in this country, there have been more wedding in France than at any period since the beginning of last century, with the exception of the years 1813 and 1872, in the former of which men contracted unions to escape being sent off to fight, while in the latter many weddings took place which had been delayed by the war with Germany. This very satisfactory state of things is due to the initiative of the Abbe Lemire, one of the deputies for the Department of the Nord. He was not able to get all his propositions adopted by his colleagues, but the law which was finally passed, such as it is, has already done a vast amount of good. Among the relief which the Act has brought to persons intending to marry, it has freed those who are over thirty years of age from procuring the whole series of documents and certificates upon which the Code Civil insisted. Then, after the age mentioned, it is no longer necessary to obtain the consent of the parents—indeed, after the age of twenty-one, this can also be dispensed with, provided that it is shown that due notice has been sent to them. These are the two principal benefits of the law of 1907, and the result is that many people of the lower class are now married who might formerly have been tempted to do without the ceremony, as they found it impossible to collect the needful papers, or were prevented by the caprice of parents who refused their consent for no valid reason. What the relief thus obtained means will be understood when it is explained that, in the case of persons who had lost their parents, and who were engaged to be married, upwards of nineteen documents were required by the Code Civil of 1804, including two certificates of birth, two of residence, two of non-opposition, the usual military record book, four certificates of the death of the parents, and eight of the grand-parents, for the entire set of which £2 had to be paid. Naturally it is in the large towns, where people have been living for awhile away from their natives villages, that the result of this beneficent law of 1907 has been most conspicuous, and all this, as need hardly be added, makes for morality, which in these days seems to require a good deal of practical encouragement, at least in big towns.

COURAGE.

The steamer "Minnehaha" was stranded on the coast of Cornwall the other day, but the passengers were all safely landed. Whilst sitting in the life-boats someone asked a woman if she realised the perilous position she was in. 'Oh, yes,' she replied, lightly, 'but I do not mind; I have my powder puff.'

THE Y. M. M. ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the proceedings of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association published in your issue of the 18th ultimo, may I through the medium of your columns draw the attention of the Mohammedan public to the necessity shown by the President of helping such an institution in order to propagate education among the Mohammedans? The President's remarks deserve serious attention from well-to-do Mohammedans who should come to the fore and help a cause which in itself is a noble one. The Association has not yet done much to win the sympathies of the Mussulman public at large, but what little it has done during the last two years is quite sufficient to ask for it the co-operation of those of the enlightened Mahomedans who often keep themselves aloof from such movements and thus do not give the benefit of their education to their fellow-men. What a noble thing it would be if the educated Mohammedans who realise the importance of such societies would come to the weekly meetings of the Association and help the young men in their discourses on some educational subject that tends to promote knowledge and strengthen the intellect ! It is now time that Mohammedans of learning should come forward and work with those who are connected with the Association as in the words of the President, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, "every Moslem is a missionary" and his mission is the propagation of knowledge. It is hoped that this society will be given every assistance by those who find that such an Association is bady needed in the Mohammedan community. Looking at the progress of sister communities, it is but meet that every true Moslem should not feel shy to come to the fold of this society which, in times to come, will prove of immense benefit to the Mohammedan community, if worked in the best possible way, and the energies of young Mohammedans applied to attain its aims and objects.—Yours, etc.,

CRESCENT.

Bombay, May 11.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund :—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	40
Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt.	40
J. C. G. B.	30
A. L. D	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
J. C. B.	15
R. N. Mant	10
W. N. Shilstone	10
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
A. V. M. K.	10
E. F. A.	10
H. M. C. T.	10
C. E.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. J. B.	5
E. L. M.	5
B. D'S.	1
D. G. R	1
L. G. S.	1
E. St. J. H.	1
Total Rs.	809

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India" with the outward Mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at 9 p.m. on Wednesday. The same Company's s. s. "Arcadia" (extra) left Suez at 8 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Sunday the 22nd May.

THE Government of India are now in communication with the Chief Commissioner of North-West Frontier for the settlement of the terms of the Provincial Contract for the Province.

PARLIAMENT IN MOURNING

THE COMMONS' CONDOLENCES.

History of the King's Illness.

TROUBLE EXISTING FOR YEARS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 11.

The body of King Edward is lying in the death chamber in the uniform of a Field-marshal. It will be removed to-night to the Throne room for the private lying-in-state.

Mr. Roosevelt has accepted a special Ambassadorship to the funeral.

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon. Members were in mourning, and were all sitting silent and uncovered, when Mr Asquith moved the resolution of condolence with and congratulation to King George, and the resolution of condolence with Queen Alexandra.

Mr. Asquith dwelt on the ten years' crowded reign, on our growing friendships abroad and surer safeguards for peace, while within the Empire the consciousness of common interests and risks and interdependence had developed as never before. King Edward had well earned the title of "the Peacemaker of the World" by which he would always be remembered.

Mr. Balfour seconded the resolutions. He dwelt especially on the King Edward's incommunicable gift of personality, enabling him to make all realise the friendly policy of Britain.

Mr. Enoch Edwards associated the Labour Members with all that had been said.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Asquith announced that the House would adjourn till the 8th of June, when Supply would be taken.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Naval and Military Tournament has been indefinitely postponed by order of the War Office.

Queen Alexandra has ordered facsimiles of her letter to the nation to be sold, and the proceeds given to charity.

The *Lancent* is authorised to state that the report of King Edward's physicians confirms previous accounts of his illness. It adds that His Majesty has suffered for years from emphysema with bronchial catarrh. His Majesty was earnestly concerned in the political crisis, when the chill he caught in Paris developed into bronchitis at Biarritz, where he was confined to his bed for several days. He caught a fresh chill at Sandringham on the 1st of May, when supervising gardening alterations. On his return to London, he refused to suspend business and insisted on modifying the first bulletin on the 5th of May. He died in perfect calm.

LATER.

The *London Gazette* prescribes the following formula to be used in the Prayer-Book :—"Our Gracious Queen Mary Alexandra, the Queen Mother and Edward Duke of Cornwall."

The Newmarket race meeting has been definitely cancelled.

All racing has been abandoned until the 23rd May.

The New York Stock Exchange will close on the morning of King Edward's funeral.

THE KING'S THANKS TO BOMBAY.

The following Press Communique was issued yesterday afternoon by the Government of Bombay :—

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor from the Secretary of State for India, London :—

"I am commanded by the King-Emperor to express His Majesty's warm appreciation of the sympathetic message from Your Excellency on the 7th May on behalf of the Bombay Presidency and the Government of Bombay."

PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Ceremony in Bombay.

In accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India the accession of King George V was publicly proclaimed, simultaneously at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the principal towns of the Indian Empire. In Bombay the simple but impressive ceremony was performed on the steps of the Town Hall, and soon after four o'clock large crowds began to assemble in the neighbourhood. For the time being traffic was closed and a force of mounted police drawn up on the North and South sides of Elphinstone Circle maintained order in the streets. Most of the people witnessed the ceremony either from Elphinstone Circle and gardens or the steps of the Town Hall, where a large space was open to the public. Only a gangway up the centre of the stairway and the space immediately before the entrance to the Assembly Hall were reserved and here assembled a big gathering of Military Naval, Police and Volunteer officers, Consular representatives of foreign countries, and leading citizens of the Presidency Town. The Government of Bombay having removed to its summer quarters at Mahableshwar, its principal officers were absent and Government was represented by Mr. J B. Hotson, Under-Secretary of the Political Department. Major-General Swann, commanding the Bombay Brigade who was accompanied by two staff officers, was the senior military officer present, there also attended in uniform a large number of Consular representatives, and a central figure in the assembly was Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, the Sheriff of Bombay, to whose lot the actual reading of the Proclamation fell. A number of ladies were accommodated in a reserved space on the south side of the Hall.

More than half an hour before the proceedings were timed to open two Guards of Honour marched up and took their stations in the roadway immediately facing the Town Hall. In the meantime there was a continuous stream of motor-cars and carriages entering the Circle from the north side bringing to the Hall officers and civilian spectators. The Guards of Honour consisted of 100 men each of the 1st Gloucester Regiment and the 116th Maharattas. The Gloucesters commanded by Captain Beasley were stationed on the south side, and the Maharattas under Lieut. Giles on the north, while in the centre were the Band of the 1st. Gloucesters and the Colours carried by Lieut. Thomas of the same regiment. The Union Jack flew at half-mast from the roof of the Town Hall. Another flag was also hoisted on a mast at the top of the steps, while immediately behind this the Royal Arms had been fastened at the head of the pillars of the entrance.

Every one was in his place several minutes before the hour, for which the ceremony had been fixed, had struck and there was a short period of waiting. Soon, however, a fanfare of trumpets announced the commencement of the proceedings, and the two Union Jacks were slowly hoisted to the mast-heads. The Sheriff then read the Proclamation by the Governor-General of India in Council of His Majesty King George V. as King of the United Kingdom, Emperor of India and also His Majesty's Declaration made before the Privy Council in London. Then on a signal from General Swann the Guards of Honour presented arms, and the National Anthem was played. Three cheers were given for the newly-acceded King, and the ceremony was over. The flags were returned to their original positions at half mast, the Guards of Honour were marched off and the crowds slowly dispersed. It is not unimportant to note that the Proclamation was read under brilliant sunshine, for to many Indian minds this will be a portent of a glorious and distinguished reign for the new monarch, affording greater confidence in the new regime and sustained hopefulness for the future. The heavy overcast sky which obscured the sun about an hour before the ceremony threatened to become a grave omen, forboding disaster, but happily for the impression to be created among many of His Majesty's subjects the aspect of the sky was completely changed shortly before the Proclamation, a fact which probably emphasises the felicity of the portent.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

The text of the Proclamation and Declaration was as follows :—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord, King Edward VII, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all other His Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert. We, therefore, the Governor General of India and Members of Council do now hereby, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Fifth with long and happy years to reign over us.

DECLARATION.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My heart is too full for me to address you to-day in more than a few words. It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you the death of my dearly loved father the King. In this irreparable loss, which has so suddenly fallen upon me and upon the whole Empire, I am comforted by the feeling that I have the sympathy of my future subjects who will mourn with me for their beloved Sovereign whose own happiness was found in sharing and promoting theirs. I have lost not only a father's love but the affectionate and intimate relation of a dear friend and adviser. No less confident am I in the universal loving sympathy which is assured to my dearest mother in her overwhelming grief. Standing here a little more than 9 years ago our beloved King declared that as long as there was breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his people. I am sure that the opinion of the whole nation will be that this declaration has been fully carried out. To endeavour to follow in his footsteps and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these realms will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good.

Amongst the many officers and civilians who attended the ceremony, were the following :—

General Swann, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Sheriff of Bombay, Viscount Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. Dgelal Bey. Consul-General for Turkey, Mr. Mahomed May, Vice Consul for Turkey, Mr. Uehlinger, Consul for Sweden; Mr. Denineson, Consul for the United States of America, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Consul for Liberia, Mr. Meanx, Consul for Spain, the Consul for France, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Greaves, the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. J. B. Hotson, Under Secretary to Government, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. P. R. Cadell, acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman, Improvement Trust, the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhoi. Samaldas, the Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Parekh; Mr. R. G. Monteath, Mr. Leslie Rogers, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Michael, Accountant-General, Mr. A. K. Donald, Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. F. M. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Major Capper, Deputy Adjutant General, Col. Walton, Major Gardener, Major Quin, Capt. Richmond, Commander D. F. Vines, Capt. Hunt, Lt. Hewett, Lt. Forbes, Mr. C. H. Byrne, Rev. C. M. Barham, acting Archdeacon, Rev Eykyn, Chaplain of Parel, the Rev. J. Cameron, Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. M. Pasta, Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Pandurang, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Mr. J. M. Framji Patell, Mr. R. P. Massani, Municipal Secretary, Mr. P. C. Setna, and others.

CEREMONIES IN OTHER STATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The following Government order has been issued here :—

The following is the order of the Viceroy's procession to the Proclamation Ceremony to-day :—The detachment of Viceroy's Body Guard, H. E. the Viceroy H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, personal staffs of their Excellencies followed by Generals Haig, Scallon Kitson, Drummond, Campbell, Grover, Mansfield, Hamilton, Gordon, Wickam, Headlam, Hamilton, Dickin, Robinson, Rutherford, Reid, Mackintosh, Broome Wingate. Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonels Shore, Ewart, Williams, Moore, Cook and Hudson, Majors MacMann, Austin Twining, Percival, Hallowes, Wood, Deas, Skeem, Jones, Turner, Black, Beatson, Bell, Bateman, Champain, Kaye, Saunders, Spence Shore and Bailey, Captains Palmer, Swettenham, Vaughan Loch, Fisher, Chartris, Aspinal, Molly Pulley and Back and Lieutenants Mumtaz Muhammad Khan and Mobray. The route will be lined with the troops which will present arms by companies as the procession passes. After the Proclamation and Declaration of His Majesty have been read, Guards of Honour will give the Royal salute, bands playing the National Anthem, at the same time the 1st and 9th British Mountain Batteries in action on Elysium Hill will commence the Royal salute of one hundred and one guns. The troops will remain in position until the Viceroy has started on his return journey and the Commander-in-Chief has left for his residence.

LATER.

The Proclamation this evening was a brilliant and imposing function. The Viceroy and all other State dignitaries were present. The Hon. Mr. Earle, the Home Secretary, read the Proclamation which was received with shouts of "God Save the King."

(For other Telegrams see page 6.)

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

Reply by the Powers.

TURKS IN DETERMINED MOOD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

Constantinople telegrams state that, speaking in the Chamber, Rifaat Pasha said the Powers had replied to Turkey that the taking of the oath to the King of Greece by the Cretan Deputies in no way modifies the "status quo" in Crete. Rifaat Pasha said he considered the reply favourable to Turkey. He added that whatever the Cretans did, the island would not cease to remain part of the Empire.

HOME POLITICS.

Reported Compromise on the Veto Question.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns on good authority that movement towards a compromise has been made in the proper quarter with a view to the discussion of a basis for the settlement of the Veto question, honourable to both the Houses and acceptable to Moderates on both sides.

LATER.

A full and lengthy Cabinet was held to-day. It is understood that consideration of the new situation was continued.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN BERLIN.

The Kaiser's Compliment.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Kaiser and Mr. Roosevelt attended a sham fight yesterday. Twelve thousand troops took part. The Kaiser, addressing Mr Roosevelt, said, "You are the first civilian to review our soldiers and we are honoured by the presence of the distinguished Colonel of Roughriders."

THE RUBBER MARKET.

Tone Firmer.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The speculative rubber market, which has been of late dull, is now rather firmer on indications of more trade enquiry.

THE ARGENTINE MAIZE CROP.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The official estimate places the Argentine maize crop at 4,450,000 tons. Though not larger than in 1909, the grain is of superior quality.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Turkish Success.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Turks have apparently broken the back of the Albanian insurrection by sweeping movements which have ejected the Albanians from the passess after stiff fighting.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Essex has beaten Cambridge University at Cambridge, by an innings and 89 runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The death is announced of Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald.

[Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, who was created K. C. I. E., in 1887, was political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India. He was born on April 8, 1841, and was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I. He married Matilda, daughter of Sir Norman Macdonald-Lockhart, and she died in 1901.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

The death is announced of Dr. Gordon Stables.

[Dr. William Gordon-Stables, M. D., C, M., R. N. etc., was a well known novelist and journalist. He was a member of the Humanitarian Society ; Vice-President of the Church of England Society for Promoting Kindness to Animals, and Wandering Secretary to Sea Birds Protection Society, etc. He was born in Banffshire in 1840 and was educated in Aberdeen University. He was for nine years in the Royal Navy and was invalided on half pay. He was two years in Merchant Service. He travelled twice to the Arctic Regions ; made two cruises to America, all round and into Africa, the Mediterranean, South Seas, India etc. Publications : He was professional author for 25 years : written 150 books in all, with serial novels, nature and science columns, etc. : among them are :—The Cruise of the "Snowbird": Leaves from the Log of a Gentleman Gipsy ; From Pole to Pole; In the Dashing Days of Old; Every Inch a Sailor ; To Greenland and the Pole ; A Millionaire's Grave ; Our Humble Friends and Fellow Mortals, 3 vols. : In the Land of the Lion and the Ostrich, 1897 ; A Girl from the States ; Courage, True Hearts ; The Pirates' Gold ; Frank Hardings : Story of the Days of Alfred the Great ; Annie o' the Banks o' Dee ; The Rose o' Allandale; The Cruise of the Land Yacht Wanderer; and many boys' books ; Popular Medicine and Hygiene, 9 vols. ; For Honour not for Honours ; Tea : the Drink of Pleasure and of Health ; Travels by the Fireside ; Health upon Wheels ; Rota Vite ; Cycling for Health ; People's A. B. C. Guide to Health, etc.

SIR HAROLD STUART and Mr. W. J. Macpherson will shortly vacate their seats as Additional Members of the Supreme Legislative Council.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

Many Men Entombed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

An explosion took place in a coal mine at Whitehaven last evening. 136 men were entombed. The rescue party worked all through the night and four were saved. It is feared the rest have perished.

LATER.

The rescueres at Whitehaven worked most heroically for hours in densest smoke, while the grief-stricken relatives kept fruitless vigil. Most distressing scenes were witnessed. A number of bodies are now being recovered. The workings are five miles under the sea.

Latest telegram from the scene states that the mine is now on fire.

"EGYPT FOR THE EGYPTIANS."

Sir Eldon Gorst's Experiment a Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent wiring from Cairo states that the experiment tried under Sir Eldon Gorst of entrusting wider powers of initiative and administration to Egyptian officials has reluctantly to be regarded as a failure. It will be considerably modified in the direction of a return to Lord Cromer's methods.

EURASIAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Well Known Calcutta Firms Victimized.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

A Eurasian named G. D. Fitzgerald was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Rangpur, for cheating. Fitzgerald is an ex-driver of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and came to Calcutta recently, after, it is alleged, cheating several persons. He is said to be in the possession of the full masonic regalia of a high mason, which is the property of his brother, and with this, he is supposed to have perpetrated a series of frauds on unsuspecting people.

Several well known Calcutta firms are mentioned and a few private people are also alleged to have been victimized.

The police are making further investigations.

ANALPRABHA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

In the Analprabha sedition case, the accused printer has pleaded not guilty, but his Counsel pleaded guilty to the charge. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has postponed the case to enable the accused to instract Counsel.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bengal, who has been suffering from cold and fever is now better. He has been unable to attend Court during the last two days.

BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Before the Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, Salmohan Dey, the released accused in the Barrah dacoity case, now charged under section 109 C. P. C., filed a petition refusing to accompany the police for verification of his statement submitted yesterday to account for his whereabouts from June 1909 to February 1910. The Court has ordered verification without the accused.

THE "KARMAYOGIN" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

In the "Karmayogin" sedition case the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday framed a charge against the printer under Section 124 A and adjourned further hearing.

HOWRAH POLITICAL GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

In the Howrah political gang case, application for bail was made on behalf of Hem Chunder Sen, a teacher in the City Collegiate School, who was arrested in January last. The Magistrate refused the application.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Reply to Hindu Deputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 12.

Anent the letter of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asking permission from the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Provinces, for a Hindu deputation to wait upon him. with regard to the Peshawar disturbances, the Chief Commissioner has replied that he regrets that he is unable to receive the Hindu deputation as he is in Camp.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The total number of deaths from Plague in all India during the last week wat 13,076, the Punjab reporting 7,350, Rajputana 2,789, the United Provinces 1,850, Bombay 474, Bengal 317, Burma 188, the Central Provinces 50, Kashmir 39, Madras 9, Mysore 8, and Hyderabad 2.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

CANADIAN BORN.—By Mrs. Humphry Ward (Smith Elder)—Although this book has been appearing in the "Cornhill Magazine," there will be a great number of readers still left to enjoy it in book form, which is a more complete way to grasp a story like the present one. Mrs. Ward has dedicated her book "To Canada in memory of a happy journey." And really Canada is the hero. To make the story, however, George Anderson represents Canada and Elizabeth, Lady Merton represents England; Anderson, a young Mining Engineer, full of energy and hopes, and fulfilments also, for he has made money and is highly thought of in the country and very good looking. And Elizabeth, has her long line of ancestors, all the ways and customs of her class, her many servants, shooting parties, country house gatherings and many titled friends, but she is in love with Anderson. This is an interesting struggle, and Mrs. Ward shows it well. In the end Canada wins. And Lady Merton becomes Canadian, and returns to the land that had so facinated her and where she met Anderson.

OUT OF THE NIGHT.—By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds (Hodder and Stoughton).—The heroine of this story is Vernon Wilmot, from Vancouver, who comes to the village of Ponthewel to find her widowed aunt. Her life with Mrs. Bardsley might have been very happpy, but for the late Mr. Bardsley's nephew, Jim, who lives with her aunt and manages the property. Vernon finds out that he is very intimate with a certain Mrs. Trent whom no-body would know. Around this lady the story centres, a good deal of the humorous side of country-life being introduced.

TOWER OF IVORY.—By Gertrude Atherton (Murray)—Books by this authoress do not appeal to every reader. There are always a good many pages of solid reading, scenery, and people and places admirably described and at some length. Margarethe Styr, the once infamous Margery Hill in New York, is the heroine. She is a great soprano at the time of the story and lives in Munich. Here, she meets the Englishman, John Ordham. Most men declare her ivory not ice, but to him she gives first mental companionship and liking, then warm friendship, and lastly, when he goes to London to get married, she finds out how much she loves him. John Ordham finds out too late also, he is already married, but nothing deters him, he leaves his young wife who dies and rushes to Munich and the Styr.

THE GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD.—By E. Temple Thurston (Chapman and Hall).—Is just a simple little story, but so pleasingly written, each character so well drawn, that however insignificant the person, he is shown at his best, and the reader in each and all. Peggy, the heroine, is found by Father O'Leary, a two weeks old baby, left by some one, in one of the pews of his little church. He takes it home and she grows up "The joy and delight of Father O'Leary and his old housekeeper." When Peggy is seventeen, little romances begin in which the Muffinman plays a part. However, Peggy goes to a convent and nearly becomes a nun, is rescued just in time by Father O'Leary and some one else, and the end of the book is very delightful and the "greatest wish of the world" is fulfilled.

"THE HARD WAY," the first novel which was written by a Peer, won public recognition, not upon the eminence of the author, but purely and simply upon its merits. As a corollary, it has since received the tribute of being included in "John Long's Shilling Novels," a series which is reserved for works of world-wide distinction. A Peer, who still preserves his anonymity, despite the guesswork of the curious, follows up his former triumph with a new novel entitled "To Justify the Means," to be shortly published by Mr. John Long. As may be conjectured, here is no story framed in the mechanical or old-fashioned groove. Modern in idea and subject and treatment, it submits certain questions of nicety for consideration upon which, doubtless, opinions will differ. But there will be no two opinions about the story itself. And the reading public, ever ready to recognize the magic touch of a master-hand, will seize with avidity this bold, penetrating and affecting story.

There has always been something curiously akin between the symbolic literary method of Thomas Carlyle and the suggestive, interpreting talent of Mr. Edmund Sullivan, and the artist has already given expression to that kinship in a remarkable illustrated edition of "Sartor Resartus." Next autumn, however, will see the publication of a book which Mr. Sullivan will probably regard as his "chef d'œuvre," in the form of an elaborate edition of "The French Revolution" enriched by something like 200 pictures. Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the publishers of the book, have given Mr. Sullivan "carte blanche" in the choice and number of his subjects, and some exceedingly individual work is likely to be the result. There will be a complete series of portraits of the principal figures of the Revolution, all drawn by Mr. Sullivan from the best available models and thirty large symbolical cartoons in which the artist hopes to have interpreted and embodied the elusive spirit of Carlyle's dramatic history. The work will be published in two volumes, and may certainly claim to be the most ambitious and original edition of "The French Revolution" ever yet attempted. Mr. Sullivan has been engaged for over two years upon these illustrations, and has concentrated all his varied fancy upon their elaboration.

So many books have been written upon Oxford that it would seem difficult to find a new point of view from which to regard the revered city, but Mr. Francis Gribble may certainly claim the virtue of freshness for an anecdotal monograph, which he has just completed for Messrs. Mills and Boon. His "Romance of the Oxford Colleges" is not to be a formal history of the University, but a treasure-house of the most piquart incidents in the private life of the place. It will be full of stories, many of them never before printed, which taken together, may be said to link the life of Oxford to the larger life of England. Such themes as Dr. Johnson's career at Pembroke, the expulsion of Shelley, the persecution of the Wesleyans, the triumph of Tractarianism, and the budding of the Æsthetic movement will furnish Mr. Gribble with congenial themes, and special reference will be made to many of those historic "rags" which have seemed, in their day, the "be-all and end-all" of a University generation.

Mr. John Hedley, F.R.G.S., is a traveller whose authority has been recognised with gratitude in the highest quarters. He was appointed as the expert on Mongolia at the Great Centenary Missionary Conference, held at Shanghai in 1907, and his corrections of the territorial maps of that district have been accepted by the Royal Geographical Society and the British military authorities. His knowledge of Mongolia is unrivalled, for he is the only white man who has travelled over many of its confines. All this gives unusual interest to a volume by Mr. Hedley, which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has arranged to publish after some time. It is called "Travels in Dark Mongolia," and is the record of a long journey of discovery undertaken by an enthusiastic missionary with a love of adventure. The author lived for a long while under the shadow of the Great Wall of China, and has a unique knowledge of the primitive people, whose history and character were so well displayed by James Gilmour. Mr. Hedley followed the course of the Lao Ho, or Old River, to its junction with the Shira-Murea, on the grass plain, and the map which he has drawn, as the result of that journey, is the only authentic map of the neighbourhood. Altogether, this should be a book of genuine importance.

Mr. H. P. Hollis, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, president of the British Astronomical Association, has just finished a popular work dealing with his own science, which Mr. Werner Laurie will publish early next week. "Chats on Astronomy" will answer, in a simple, direct fashion, the many questions which an intelligent child, or even an average adult, might be expected to ask about the astronomical facts which obtrude themselves upon the general attention. Why, for instance, does the sun set at different times with different seasons? Why does the moon change its shape? How are we able to compute the size of the earth ? What are the usual methods of a working astronomer? These are the kind of questions which Mr. Hollis seeks to answer with a simplicity intelligible to all. There will be many illustrations, including a unique photograph of Halley's comet.

The same publisher has in the press, for immediate issue, a lively treatise on domestic economy, by Miss May Little, called "A Year's Dinners, with Instructions for Cooking." The sub-title defines the work as "a handy book for worried housekeepers", and the author claims to remove all those perplexities which attend the ordering of the daily dinner. For here are 365 menus, one for every day in the year, allowing for the dishes in season, and tempering variety with a due sense of economy. There are useful chapters on marketing, dinners for invalids, and the disposal of broken meats. The author holds a first-class diploma in cookery, so that her knowledge is by no means merely theoretical.

NAVAL FORCE IN THE EAST.

A Vindication of India.

NOT altogether happy is the "Spectator" in its new view of comment on the subject of an Indian Navy covering a letter from Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, a letter, says the "Peoneer," as instructive through its omissions as through its assertions This journal has taken upon itself to convince India of sin in the matter of contribution to the maintenance of British naval predominence. Having established, through Sir Cyprian Bridge's researches, the fact that India was once possessed of a flourishing sea-force in the shape of the old time "Bombay Marine," the "Spectator," under the ominous heading "Underpinning the Empire" declares that there is no cant in saying that we shall be acting in the interest of India by asking her to play her part in preventing the supremacy of the sea by passing from British hands," and then proceeds to an oracular pronouncement of the more effective shape which this reasonable demand may take. In spite of the "theoretic soundness" of the arguments which may be adduced to support a direct money payment by the Indian Government to the British Admiralty, this is not the main line supported by our contemporary. The true method would be to restore the Bombay Marine or Indian Navy, as taste dictates the name, to recruit its "personnel" from those natives of India to whom service at sea does not involve a breach of caste, and in time of war to place the force so constituted under the direct and unlimited command of the British Admiralty. The "Spectator" does not, as it reiterates, suggest the imposition of any naval burden on India, but it joins Sir Cyprian Bridge in wondering why, if India could without injury spend £350,000 on a navy when her income was some £20,000,000 a year, she should not, now that her income is about £75,000,000, be asked to spend £1,250,000 on naval preparation.

We would not willingly impute to the "Spectator" the suspicion of "cant" it is at such pains to refute —but until certain questions have been satisfactorily answered in its columns in the same didactic vein, the word "ineptitude" must tempt the lips. Among these questions the following may justly, one may think, find place : "Why was the Bombay Marine abolished and who was responsible for its abolition ?" "Are the existing Royal Indian Marine and the dockyards at Bombay and Kidderpore negligible quantities in the event of a sea-menace to India ?" "Does India carry her due share of the burden of Imperial defence by maintaining at her own expense a thoroughly efficient land force on an unparalleled scale ?" "Can the economic conditions of the country to-day, with efficiency beating at every departmental door, be compared with those of the dim thirties ? To answer these questions so convincingly as to rebutt the hinted charge will, it is to be feared, tax all the Sphinx-like penetration of the journal which has begun, in an unhappy moment, to sit in judgment upon us.

THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A Valuable By-product.

Attention has often been drawn, says the "Pioneer," to the unsatisfactory state of the Indian sugar industry. The causes assigned for this rather baffling state of things are several and varied, but the most important probably are the over-cultivation of the land on which the cane is grown and the consequent exhaustion of the soil ; the inferior kinds of canes that find favour in this country and the absence of careful selection and the scattered plots on which the crop is cultivated and the consequent deterioration of the cut canes before they reach the crushing mill. To a large extent the cure is said to lie in the establishment of the central sugar factory system—that is to say large factories planted in the midst of prolific cane growing tracts provided with light railways or tramways to bring the canes quickly to the rollers and so avoid the great waste that occurs by delay in this important matter. Speaking generally, the cane producers in India are perhaps not sufficiently affluent to start a factory of this sort, and they are probably waiting for some one to lead the way. It is not extravagant to suppose that a start will be made sooner or later, but in the meantime there is no reason why those who now grow canes should not make the most of the industry, and there is reason to believe that this is not being done. In the West Indies it has been found that a valuable bye-product of sugar manufacture is bagasse—the cane from which the juice has been crushed. It has been found that this material is suitable for the manufacture of paper, and we referred some time ago to experiments that were being carried out in this direction. The latest information to hand is that really good packing paper is now being manufactured from bagasse, and it is hoped that higher grades of paper will follow. Of course, it is not open to every sugar factory to run a paper mill as well, utilising the waste steam of the sugar factory ; but it should be open to some of them to convert the bagasse into paper pulp, for which the mills in the West Indies find customers in England, Germany and France at prices ranging as high as Rs. 20 per 100lb for pulp of the right quality ; and it is not at all improbable that a trade of this sort in India could be established were someone to put his shoulder to the wheel. We have heard that a start on a small scale is being made in the Punjab, but there should be still abundant room for enterprize in this direction.

MR. C. H. WOLLASTON, Executive Engineer, Burma, is officiating as Superintending Engineer vice Mr. R. P. Russell on leave.

THE Port Officer of Bombay has circularised the following notification. received by telegram from Kemari :—Cargo boat sunk in position 2 miles South Manora Light.

MR. W. ORANGE, Director-General of Education, will leave India in July to take up his appointment as Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools under the Board of Education in England. The question of a selection of his successor will now be taken up and it is not improbable that the suggestion for creating an Educational Portfolio will also receive due consideration.

IT is announced in Lisbon that important British syndicates have obtained certain concessions in various Portuguese colonies. Thus, in Timor a concession has been obtained for the development of petroleum wells; in Angolaland for the cultivation of cotton ; in Mozambique for the exploitation of ivory, rubber, and minerals ; and in Sao Thome for the growing of cocoa. Many planters in Sao Thome are receiving shares in the British company which is being formed as the purchase price for their plantations.

THE international championship for Army horses, which will form the principal item of the Brussels Horse Show, will be the severest test of horsemanship and horses ever organised. Three British officers are to take part in the test. The competition will occupy four days, and it is divided into as many parts. On May 23 the competitors will have to ride fifteen miles through the country in 1hr. 40mins. On May 25 there will be a ride of twenty-two miles in the early morning, the riders in full uniform and carrying arms. The ride will start at the horse show ball, and terminate at 10-30 a.m. in the grand hall of the Brussels Exhibition.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE appointment of Mr. A. Platt as Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire is recognised.

The appointment of Mr. Selby S. Coleman as vice and Deputy Consul for the United States of America at Bombay is provisionally recognised.

Mr. D. Chamier, Bar-at-Law, to act as Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Bombay, in addition to his own duties as President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Bar.-at-Law, or pending further orders

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmedabad Sessions Divisions.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., passed an examination in Sanskrit, according to the Higher Standard on 4th April.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Hyderabad, is allowed special leave for three months with effect from 7th May or subsequent date.

Mr. R. F. E. Cumming to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. Mohanlal Manghirsingh proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. Steele to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, vice Mr. W. L. Lake proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai to act as Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr J. W. Smyth, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Larkana during the absence on leave of Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat.

Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for four months.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry to act as Shipping Master, Bombay.

Mr. A. Ward to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay.

License to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, is granted to the Reverend Henry G. Howard of the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India ; also to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States in the Southern Maratha Country.

License is granted to the Reverend R. R. Johnson, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native State of Bhavnagar.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for fifteen months, with effect from the date in June on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. H. P. Jully, I. C. S., to be president of the Taluka Local Boards of Yeola, Sinnar, Niphad and Igatpuri in the Nasik District, vice Mr. J. Nissim, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., to be President of the District Local Board of Surat.

Mr. F. W. Marrs to act as Educational Inspector, Northern Division, and Mr. Anandrao Sadashiv Dalvi to act at Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

Under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, Mr. L. W. Hartley to be Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal, vice Mr. R. W. Murphy.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Surgeon-Major Edward Mackenzie, V.D., resigns his Commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Captain A. J. V. Betts, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, in addition to his own duties, from the date of handing over charge by Dr. J. W. Van Millingen, pending the arrival and resumption of his appointment by Major J. L. Majoribanks, M. D., D. P. H., I. M. S.

Mr. T. W. de Winton is permitted to retire from His Majesty's service with effect from the afternoon of the 4th June, the date on which the combined leave granted to him expires.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Surat, is granted fourteen days' privilege leave with effect from the 1st June.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Facilities for Foreign Passports.

The following extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department is issued by the Government of Bombay as a Press Note :—

Resolution.—The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

In order to enable the Secretary of State to deal with such cases satisfactorily, the Governor-General in Council has decided that it is necessary to press upon Indian students and others visiting England the desirability of providing themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police), in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student the certificate should be signed by the Head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

THE PRICE'S ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

IT is understood that a deputation is to cooperate with Mr. K. L. Datta to inquire into the rise of prices in India. Except for halts in Simla and Calcutta, the inquiry will necessitate extensive touring throughout India and will continue for at least a year.

LATER.

The preliminary arrangements for the Prices Enquiry are now complete and Mr. K. L. Datta had started his investigations which will at least take four years to complete. Professor Findlay Shirras has been selected as his first and Mr. Dutta Gupta as second assistant.

THE AMUR RIVER REGION.

Opening of Vladivostock to Free Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The number of Russian merchants on the Amur River have recently been petitioning their Government to re-establish Porto Franco at Vladivostok to the extent of allowing American flour to come in free. This step would seem to have been actuated by a very cogent necessity. for owing to Chinese prohibition of export to Russia of Manchurian bread stuffs Russian Amur region has been for some time in tolerable danger of suffering from shortage of the first necessaries of life.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was recorded in Simla on Wednesday at 21 hours and twenty-three minutes from a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles.

PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE V.

(Continued from page 5)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The ceremony of reading the Proclamation and Declaration of King George V. took place this afternoon at 5 at the entrance of the Town Hall. All Judges of the High Court, the American Consul, several members of the local Council, the Chairman of the Corporation and almost all Commissioners, representatives of the Bar, Commerce and Trade were there. At three minutes to five the Deputy Sheriff entered in procession when there was a flourish of trumpets and the 2nd Rifle Brigade and 88th Carnatic Infantry in attendence presented arms. In the absence of the Sheriff owing to indisposition the Deputy Sheriff read the Proclamation and Declaration. There was another flourish of trumpets and the band played the National Anthem. All flags are full masted. The Sheriff with the permission of the Officer Commanding the Rifle Brigade and the Commissioner of Police will present a sum of several hundred rupees to the Military and Police for the purpose of drinking the King's health.

DACCA, MAY 12.

The Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Reid, read out the Proclamation to-day at 5 p.m. at the Sadar Ghat Park before a vast concourse of people. The Proclamation was received with a hearty outburst of cheers. A Gurkha Battalion presented arms and the National Anthem was struck up.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

The Proclamation of Prince George Frederick Earnest Albert as King of the United Kingdom and British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India was duly made and the gracious Declaration of King George was read at Allahabad by the Hon. Mr. F. W. Brownrick, Commissioner, to-day at 5 p. m. at Alfred Park before a distinguished gathering of citizens. Both the Proclamation and the Declaration were read in the vernacular also.

MADRAS, MAY 12.

The King was duly proclaimed this afternoon before a large crowd of people within Government House Grounds, the Sheriff, Mr. Venkatasawmy Naidu, reading the Proclamation. The Dorsetshires supplied the Guard of Honour and the usual salute was fired.

NAGPUR, MAY 12.

The Proclamation announcing the accession of His Majesty King George V. was read by the Divisional Commissioner to-day at 5 in the Municipal Town Hall, all people standing solemnly. A Guard of Honour and the Volunteers were present. European and Native gentlemen were present in large numbers.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 12.

The Proclamation of the accession of King George V will be announced by the First Assistant to the Resident, Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I. C. S., from the Residency steps at five o'clock to-night.

LAHORE, MAY 12.

At 5-15 this afternoon the Proclamation of the accession of King George V. came off before a large array of Civil and Military officers, the gentry of the town and vast concourse of people. The Lieut.-Governor being at Simla Colonel Parsons, Commissioner, Lahore, officiated. The Military band was in attendance and a detachment of Light Horse and Volunteers formed the Guard of Honour. Colonel Parsons was escorted by the Military in a carriage and four. The Proclamation was read out in English and the Vernacular and the Union Jack was hoisted at full mast. Three cheers were called out for King-Emperor George V. and the flag was then lowered at half mast. The whole sight was most impressive and picturesque. Ladies were accommodated in balconies.

MOFUSSIL TELEGRAMS.

SIMLA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary publishes telegraphic correspondence which has passed between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in connection with the death of the late King-Emperor.

The following is the Secretary of State's reply:—"I am commanded by the King-Emperor to transmit to Your Excellency the following answer which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make to the address communicated to me by Your Excellency for submission to His Majesty on behalf of Government and Princes and people of India: 'I have received with profound appreciation the expression of sympathy and loyalty conveyed in your message from Princes and people of all races and creeds in my Indian Empire on the occasion of the death of my loved father the King-Emperor. I am deeply touched with this expression of their universal sorrow for his death, always remembered with affection for his visit to India and its welfare was ever in his thoughts. From my own experience I know the profound loyalty felt for my Throne by the Princes and people of India to whom I desire that my acknowledgment of homage they have tendered to me on my accession may be made known. Prosperity and happiness of my Indian Empire will always be to me of the highest interest and concern as they were to the late King-Emperor and Queen Empress before him.'"

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Although suggestions have been made for an All-India Memorial to the late King-Emperor, nothing seems to have been settled about it. Meanwhile meetings are being held in the Native States and elsewhere for the resignation of local memorials.

A meeting was held at Patiala last evening under the presidency of Kumar Sir Ranbir Singh when H. H. the Maharaja promised Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand) for a suitable memorial.

RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 11.

It goes without saying that there at present prevails an air of peculiar solemnity about the town, a striking contrast to the busy-every-day-appearance. Greater effect is lent to the occasion by the outward signs of mourning, exhibited by some of the principal shops and places of business. Further meetings were held to-day by the Port Commissioners, the Rangoon Charitable Society, and the Hindu Social Club.

DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 11.

A mass meeting was this afternoon held on the river side, presided over by Nawab Salimullah to mourn the death of the King-Emperor. There were three resolutions including the message of condolence, which were all unanimously carried without any speech. The gathering was large consisting of all classes of people, Hindus predominating.

NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, MAY 12.

A most crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Nagpur representing all sections creeds and communities was held at the Macdonnell Town Hall, Nagpur, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C.I.E., to express their deep sorrow at the death of His late Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII. The First resolution expressing their profound grief and sympathising with the Royal family was proposed and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy and R. B. Vasudeorao Pandit. It was supported by K. S. Malak, Dr. Bharat and Messrs. Padhey and Dixit. This resolution was carried by the meeting standing. The resolution was as follows;—"That the residents of Nagpur, in public meeting assembled, have received with deepest regret the sad intelligence or the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Emperor of India, and respectfully beg to express their heart-felt sympathy, with the Royal family in their sad bereavement." It was also resolved to empower the Chairman to convey the sense of the meeting in suitable terms to the Royal family through proper Channel. The resolution was moved by R. S. Daji Ramchandra and seconded by Mr. Neelkant Udhaji and sported by Mr Byramji and Professor Roy. The proceedings were brought to a close by the Chairman with a prayer that the soul of the deceased King-Emperor may rest in peace and that the Almighty may be pleased to grant to the new King-Emperor long life and strength to maintain the noble traditions of his illustrious family and to reign over his people for many long years in peace and pappiness.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 12.

Secunderabad is plunged in gloom owing to the death of the King. Letters and telegrams from all parts of the Nizam's dominions to the Residency expressing grief and offering condolence are pouring. All churches made special references in sermons to the late Monarch. The Nizam is deeply affected by the sad intelligence. Last Saturday His Highness accompanied by the Minister Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Nawab Mohinuddin Khan and Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Commanding the Regular Forces, paid a visit of condolence to the Resident. The Resident and staff met the party at the foot of the Residency steps, and repaired to the large drawing room, the furniture of which one time graced King George IV's Brighton Pavilion. The visit, lasted half an hour. Early in the week the Resident and staff returned the visit at the City Palace duration of which was twenty minutes.

The R. C. Bishop of Hyderabad on be-half of the clergy and laity of the diocese wrote a sympathetic letter of condolence to the Hyderabad Resident whose reply was read to the congregation. At a Memorial service at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Chadderghat, on Sunday evening, the sermon was preached by Father Pagani.

The Parsi community, Chadderghat, represented by Doctor Corelawallah F. R. C. S. addressed a letter of sympathy and condolence to the Resident for transmission to the Royal Family.

The Goan community of Nizam's dominions through Doctor Silveira, President, Hyderabad Goan Union, addressed a message expressing sympathy and offering condolence. The First Assistant to the Resident replied thanking the Goan Union for the letter, which would be transmitted to the proper quarter.

Yesterday a Mahomedan deputation, consisting of Khan Bahadur Haji Sajun Lal, Nawab Seyd Mohinuddin Hassain of Khavala, Messrs. Alladin, Haji Adam, Sheik Oomar Sofi, Subadar Major Sirdar Bahadur Mahomed Sab Muhammed Hussain, Seyed Akbar Ali Khan, Magistrate, Baghat, Mahommed Abdullah was received by the Resident. The members were introduced by Sajun Lal who on behalf of the Mahommedans of Secunderabad offered sympathetic condolence to the Royal family occasioned by the national calamity. The Resident replied thanking the deputation for the sympathy, adding that all must bow to the will of God and regard the future hopefully.

Regarding King George, the people here had an opportunity of seeing him when visiting here some years ago. He had the interests of Indian subjects at heart and would doubtless receive the condolence. Subsequently the deputation wired through the Resident to the Royal family expressing condolence.

Yesterday the President, Secunderabad Cadet Association, addressed a message of sympathy and condolence through the Resident to King George and the Royal family on the sudden overwhelming breavement which is regarded as a universal calamity.

A 'Gazette' extraordinary dated 2 Thir 1319 Fasli issued by Order of His Excellency the Minister Sir Kashen Pershad Bahadur states the Nizam is deeply and grievously affected by the King's death which has cast universal gloom. In the annals of benign and auspicious reign His will be everlastingaly inscribed in the world's history by the King's personality unparalleled in greatness and excellence of character, urbanity and sympathy towards the subjects. The unique loss is extremely deplorable to the well-wishers of British Rule. Friendly relations between the Crown and Hyderabad State were further cemented and strengthened by the attitude of the late King. The Nizam expressed heartfelt sorrow at the sad occurrence and ordered public offices to close for seven days.

PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, MAY 12.

A public meeting was held this morning in a spacious shamiana erected in the high school premises, under the Presidentship of His Highness Nawab Sahib Shree Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji to express sorrow at the lamentable demise of His Majesty, Edward VII, and loyal sympathy to the Royal Family. Both the Sahibzadahs, all the State and Agency officials and the public were present.

His Highness in opening the proceedings said: "Gentlemen,—The object of this meeting as you well know is to express our heartfelt and profound sorrow at the unexpected and the most deplorable death of our revered and beloved Sovereign, Edward VII. During the beneficent and glorious rule of His Majesty we have enjoyed the same happiness, peace, progress and prosperity that we did during the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is hardly necessary to dwell at length on His Majesty's love for the Chiefs and subjects, whose destinies have been committed to the watchful care of the benign British Rule by Providence. The sympathetic attitude of His Majesty towards them has been indelibly enshrined in our hearts. It is but natural that the unfortunate death of such a Sovereign should cause poignant and universal grief, but there is no other alternative to us mortals, but to submit to the will of God. Before concluding, gentlemen, I must add that our unflinching devotion and loyalty to the Sovereign shall remain unabated to the British-raj forever, and we all wish peace, progress and stability to this beneficent rule, long life to His Majesty George V and a glorious career like that of His Majesty's revered predecessors. Now, I propose that this meeting should pass a resolution, expressing our deep sorrow at the sad death of His Majesty, Edward VII, and loyal sympathy to the Royal Family in their bereavement, and that the Political Agent should be requested to transmit this our resolution to Government."

Many speakers referred to the sterling virtues of His Majesty and the resolution was unanimously passed.

ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy on behalf of the Prayag Mahila Samiti:—"The Indian Ladies Club, Allahabad, have learnt with profound grief the melancholy news of the unexpected demise of their beloved and revered Sovereign His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII. As daughters of the Empire they share the universal sorrow and as women of India they deeply sympathize with Her Majesty the Queen Alexandra in her personal misfortune than which none greater can befall a woman, His Majesty Emperor George and other members of the Royal family."

A condolence meeting was held by the Kayastha community and the Jaina Association, Allahabad.

BROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BROACH, MAY 11.

Proposed by Sardar Trimbaklal Bhawanishanker and seconded by Sardar Mahashanker Harishanker and supported by Mr. Amritlal Dahayabhai Pandya that the Baj Khedam Brahmin Community of Broach, assembled in a public meeting, have expressed feelings of extreme grief and deep sorrow for sad news of the untimely death of His Majesty the King Edward the Seventh, Emperor of India, and that they respectfully beg to send their loyal sympathy to Her Majesty the Dowager Empress, His Most Gracious Majesty George the Fifth and the Members of the Royal family in their sad bereavement.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Thaker.

BIJAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, MAY 11.

The Anjuman-i-Islam, Bijapur, held a meeting in the Saudas Mosque on Monday to publicly mourn the loss of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII. Speeches were delivered, in the course of which references were made to His Majesty's liberality of views, generosity of disposition and to that deep political insight and conciliatory policy which endeared His Majesty to his subjects and precluded the remotest chance of settling any international question by an appeal to the sword. Allusions were also made to the profound and genuine sympathy which His Majesty exhibited towards his Indian subjects in their hour of deep distress when they lay struggling in the grip of the dual calamity of famine and plague. A reference was further made to the liberal political concessions made to the people of India in his short but benign regime and to the elevation of certain deserving natives of the soil to posts of great trust and responsibility under Government.

A resolution was then adopted for the transmission of telegrams to the Governor of Bombay, the Viceroy of India, and the Deccan Moslem League, Poona, expressing deepest regret at His Majesty's melancholy death and soliciting their Excellencies and the League to convey to the Royal Family, the Anjuman's heart-felt sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement. Prayers were then offered to Heaven to enable His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family to bear their heavy sorrow with fortitude and resignation to the will of God.

JAWHAR STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAHANU ROAD, MAY 12.

The sad news of the demise of His Majesty King Edward cast a gloom throughout Jawhar State. Shrimant Krishnashab Raja Saheb immediately telegraphed a message to the Political Agent, conveying his deepest sympathy to His Majesty King George V, to the members of the Royal family and to Government. He also ordered the closing of all offices and schools in his territory for three days; all shops and places of business too were closed for a day.

On receipt of the distressing news on the morning of eleventh May a public meeting of Mankaris officers, merchants and others, inhabitants of the State was held at Jawhar. Shrimant Krishnashab himself presided and in a thoughtful impressive speech referred to the great loss sustained by the whole Empire by the death of a Sovereign who possessed such a beautiful personality and displayed such rare statesmanship. The Raja Saheb observed:—"King Edward had heightened the traditions of the Throne of England by showing how a Sovereign could combine the noble qualities of a kindly man and a wise King." The Raja Saheb added, that in the midst of their grief it was a highly consoling circumstance that in King George the Empire will have a Sovereign worthy of the traditions which His Majesty's noble predecessor had advanced in a manner of which history would always bear eloquent record.

The following resolution was then moved by the Karbhari and seconded by Rao Saheb Tulajirao Bhangrea, Raja Saheb's brother-in-law. "That this meeting representing all classes and people mourn the sad demise of King Edward who bore all the characteristics of a constitutional monarch with the qualities of a leader. The political progress of the British Empire during the last decade quickened in no small measure by his great and unique personality. All classes of the entire population of Jawhar State in public meeting assembled, presided over by Shrimant Krishnasahab, the Raja Saheb of Jawhar, express their deep and earnest sense of bereavement upon the passing away of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, who during the memorable decade for which he occupied the throne of England evinced a solicitude for the welfare of his numerous subjects in all parts of the Empire and helped in the furtherance of their progress with a personal zeal, ability and devotion that were worthy of the highest praise, whose special interest in the advancement of His Majesty's Indian subjects entitled him to the lasting gratitude of the people of this country and who has left an abiding name in the history of the world by affording the beautiful example of a wise King, a noble Emperor and a 'Peace-maker.' Several representatives having supported the resolution it was passed in respectful silence. It was also decided to request Mr. Rieu, Political Agent, to communicate the resolution to His Majesty George V., members of the Royal family and the Governments of India and Bombay. A vote of thanks to the Raja Saheb for presiding on the solemn occasion terminated the proceedings.

BULSAR.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Bulsar held on the 11th of May:—

1. That the citizens of Bulsar, District Surat, in a public meeting assembled express their heartfelt sorrow and deep disappointment at the sudden and untimely demise of their most beloved Sovereign and Emperor King Edward VII, whose many virtues of head and heart have endeared His Majesty to his loving and loyal subjects and whose peacemaking qualities have put him in the forefront of Emperors.

2. That this meeting respectfully begs to express its genuine and heartfelt sympathy with Her Majesty, Queen-Empress, and the members of the Royal Family in their sad bereavement sincerely tenders its condolence and keenly shares their sorrows.

3. That this meeting further resolves that on the date of His Majesty's funeral the various communities should arrange to hold, according to their respective rites, special services for the eternal rest of His Majesty's soul.

4. That the President be authorized to forward these Resolutions to the Collector and District Magistrate of Surat for transmission to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, H. E. the Viceroy and to Her Majesty Empress Alexandra and the Royal Family.

MANGROL-KATHIAWAR.

The terrible news of the sudden death of His Royal Majesty the King and Emperor Edward the VII conveyed to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Mangrol by a wire from Rajkot on the unhappy eve of the 7th instant, was received here with profund grief and dismay. His Highness the Nawab Saheb and his family were so affected by the news that a State circular was at once issued out with the signature of His Highness the Nawab Saheb prohibiting all kinds of festivities in the State, and ordering all the Mangrol public to observe three days' mourning.

The circular ran as follows:—"That wires of condolence be sent to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Agent to the Governor in Rajkot, and the Political Agent of the Sorath Prant, expressing our heartfelt sorrow at so regrettable a death, and request them to convey our deep feelings of regret to Dowager Empress and the Royal family."

"That all the offices, schools, Mudrassas of the State be closed for three successive days from to-morrow."

"That all transactions in the Bazar cease for three days."

"That the members of the Raj family, Amir's officers as well as all the ryots should observe public mourning until a second order."

"That all kinds of rejoicings be put a stop to; no music be played, and no entertainments or nuptial feasts be celebrated."

"That the flag of the Palace be lowered to half-mast until a second order."

"That this order be circulated in all the departments of the State and copies be attached in conspicuous parts of the city."

The public at large is so much moved here by the lamentable news that a public meeting on a very large scale is shortly to be held to express their sense of regret.

BANDRA.

A special general meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board was convened on Wednesday evening for the purpose of expressing regret at the sudden demise of His Majesty the King Edward VII, Emperor of India.

In his opening address, the President, Mr. Gandabhai I. Desai, remarked that the intelligence of the death of our beloved Emperor was received here by the people with a great shock. The Emperor was known as the greatest Peacemaker and a sympathetic Ruler. To the people of India he was specially sympathetic. His two letters, the one written to the people and Princes of India at the time of his accession to the throne and the other during the plague epidemic, are pregnant examples of his sympathy towards the people of India. The people on their part loved him and showed their devotion and loyalty to the Throne, and Gentlemen, you will also join me when I say that throughout the length and breadth of this country the occasion is felt as one of great calamity.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram then moved the following Resolution which was seconded by Dr. DeMonte and unanimously passed in silence while the Board was standing.

"That the Municipal Board of Bandra and the people of Bandra have received with the deepest regret the sad news of the sudden and unexpected demise of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and desire to tender their heart-felt condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra and to the members of the Royal Family in this great calamity which has brought to a close a reign of peaceful progress and has bereaved the Empire of a highly sympathetic Ruler who was as much beloved as his illustrious mother the late Queen Victoria.

"2. We further submit to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. the assurance of our loyal devotion to his person and Throne.

"3. That the President be requested to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family by telegram through the proper channel the above Resolution."

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Dastur Sirdar Kaikobad Adarbad Dastur Noshirwan, the President of the First Zoroastrian Conference held recently in Bombay has communicated the following message by wire:—To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar.—"The Zoroastrian Conference deeply mourns the death of our late beloved King-Emperor. Kindly communicate our participation in grief with the Queen Dowager Empress, and His Majesty King George V. and Royal Family."

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Solicitor, as President of the Coronation Literary Society, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the auspicious occasion of the Proclamation of His Majesty King George V as Emperor of India:—"The Coronation Literary Society, Bombay, respectfully offers its congratulation on this auspicious occasion and begs to express its most loyal attachment to the person of His Majesty."

THE NEWS IN THE UNITED PROVINCE.

COMPLAINT BY "THE PIONEER".

THERE seems to be something very much amiss, says "The Pioneer," in the way that such an event as the death of the King-Emperor was left to announce itself, in these Provinces at any rate. While people all over Simla and at the Presidency towns had heard the sad news by nine on Saturday, the Allahabad High Conrt had to meet that day without having received any official confirmation, in the absence of which the Chief Justice was unable to say anything from the bench until Monday. In the districts the news came or not to the officers in charge just as it chanced. In Cawnpore, we understand, the first hear it was the Superintendent of Police who had the information telephoned to him by the East Indian Railway at 3-45 p. m. He wrote on to the Judge, who closed the courts at 4 p. m. and going over to the Bar Library informed the members there. The Collector of an adjoining district discovered the news in the "Pioneer." At Fatehgarh the members of the station collected as usual at the Club at dusk with no idea whatever that anything had happened; and the same thing must have happened at many other district headquarters. There is a decided unseemliness about all this, and it has practical disadvantages too. Sunday being a holiday, it would have suited the people in many places to have held meetings that day, but the Collectors and Judges to whom reference was made not being able to confirm the report there was no time to make arrangements. At Cawnpore a hastily collected, unorganised "public" meeting was held on Sunday, but though some officers from cantonments attended the rest of the station knew nothing about it till it was over. Thirty or forty years ago this would have been inevitable because of the deficiency of communications; but in these days what would be simpler than for the Government at Simla to issue a brief message with an order to the Telegraph Department that it was to be delivered to the representatives of Government in every district in India?

POLICE NEWS.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

DADIBAI, an Ayah, in the employ of Mr. Edward James, residing at the Colaba Reclamation, was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Sub-Inspector O'Brien, with the theft of three sums of money belonging to her master. The evidence showed that the accused was engaged as a servant by the complainant on Sunday, the 1st May. The following Saturday the complainant missed Rs. 12 from a sum of Rs. 200 which he had left in his drawer, and the Sunday after, one rupee. On the Monday following the complainant found that out of a sum of Rs. 18 which he had left in his coat pocket Rs. 10 were missing. The complainant gave the servants to understand that the numbers of the stolen notes were known and the police were enquiring into the matter. The accused absented herself from work on the 11th instant. She was arrested and on her making a statement Rs. 15 were recovered from different marwaris. It was also ascertained that the accused had changed two ten-rupee notes. The accused pleaded guilty. She was sentenced on the first charge to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, on the second charge to one day's simple imprisonment and on the third charge to pay a fine of Rs. 20 with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

A DANGEROUS ARAB.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Abdul Karim, an Arab, aged 50, with having no visible means of subsistence and having no fixed place of residence. Inspector Lewis stated that there were several complaints against the accused of extortion and other offences. The accused went about armed with an iron bar and a clasp knife, and threatened people and asked them for money. Mr. Lewis applied to his Worship to ask the accused why he should not be bound to give security. As the accused failed to give any reason why he should not furnish security, and as he had several previous convictions against him, he was bound over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of Rs. 200, and one surety for a like amount, or in the alternative was ordered to go to jail for that period.

HIS TWELFTH CASE.

BEFORE the same Magistrate, one Jairam Laxman was charged with committing criminal trespass into the house of Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, a mill-agent, residing in Cowasji Patel Tank Road. It appeared that when the complainant asked the accused who he was, the latter picked up a big stone and threw it against the complainant. The accused who had eleven previous convictions against him, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and was ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	11	6	p.m.	7	42
Teheran ...	12	2	p.m.	...	47
Suez	12	2	30 p.m.	...	30

NOTICES.

Cable Assam Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Ahvaz line interrupted beyond Borasjoon (12-5-10).

THE RODIYAS.

Sinhalese Race of Outcasts.

There is in Ceylon a community of people who are, like the Indian pariahs, absolute outcasts from all society. They dwell in their own separate villages, remote from other habitations, and have no intercourse with the rest of the island folk. They are forbidden by immemorial custom to hold a single rood of land as private property; they are not permitted to follow any recognised trade or occupation; they may not cross a ferry or draw water from a well; if they meet another native on the road, they must cower away to one side lest their proximity should pollute him. They must not wear any garment other than a scanty cloth tied round the waist and reaching only to the knee; male and female alike, they must keep the upper part of the body bare; if they are covered when they meet another native they must strip off their covering, for not to do so would be a deadly insult. They gain their livelihood, if they labour at all by the most degraded of work, making ropes from the hides of cattle, an occupation abhorred from its ancient association with the hangman. They also prepare the skins of monkeys for use in making the native drum or tom-tom. They are paid for these in kind. They deposit their handiwork outside the houses of likely purchasers; if the ropes and skins are needed, they are taken in and boiled rice is left in their place. Naturally, this people, living for centuries under a system so insulting, is in every way shameless and brutalised. Most of them live as itinerant beggars. They creep warily to the back of a house, and, standing at the lawful distance, call monotonously for alms. So deeply ingrained is the sense of the degradation of these people and the contamination of their contact that not even the lowest servant will go near to turn them away. It is told of a Sinhalese police officer that when ordered to arrest a Rodiya murderer he replied: "Impossible; but I can go near this hamlet and shoot him." The Rodiya beggars attend all places of festival, and especially the harvest-home, and never fail to extort a contribution by their shameless importunity. The men are often well-made and not ill-favoured; sometimes tall and of a pleasant, light-brown complexion. The women are many of them among the finest specimens of womankind in the East. They wander about the countryside, giving displays of dancing and juggling. Their moral code is very low.

Of late years, under the British Government, this unhappy tribe has made some advanse in material things, though the social stigma remains. Many of them have reclaimed pieces of waste land, raised grain and vegetables, and by selling their produce in the larger bazaars where European civilisation has blunted the edge of old-time prejudices have made enough money to buy a piece of good land from the Crown—from the Crown, be it noted, for no private person would degrade himself by having money transactions with these folk; nay there has been much difficulty in many villages where the Rodiyas have bought land even from the Crown, for the villagers have thought it an insult that a Rodiya should be a property-owner among them, and have harassed him in every way in the occupation and development of his purchase. Fortunately, in the courts of law, the Rodiyas can gain an impartial hearing though here too they are handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining witnesses to give evidence on their behalf. As regards education, their condition is deplorable. They could not be tolerated in schools along with other children; their presence would be an abomination. Nor have they had any schools of their own until recent years, when a mission has started work among them. Under these circumstances they have had no chance of improvement; they have sunk lower generation after generation. But now it is the intention of the Government to make a determined effort to raise them. Their children are to be educated in properly organised schools established in their villages. They are to be given opportunities of becoming landed proprietors, and efforts are to be made to teach them agriculture; they are to be taught trades, too, and markets are to be found for what they produce. In all transactions with Government Officials the Rodiyas are to be addressed by the usual pronoun "umba," you, instead of the offensive "tho, thou;" the women are to wear a covering over the upper part of their body. It is hoped that these efforts will begin to raise them from their degraded habit of life and place them on a higher plane, resulting in the end in their emancipation from their present position as utter outcasts from society.

The origin of the Rodiyas is lost in obscurity. Popular tradition among the Sinhalese states that they are the descendants of Royal huntsmen who were banished and degraded for an abominable crime; they served up human flesh before the King on a day when they had been unsuccessful in the chase. There is no reason to think that this story is in anything more than a myth having its source in a natural tendency to assume terrible cause for so terrible an effect. Brahminical influences must not be lost sight of. Among Orientals, in whose philosophy life was all misery and death a happy escape, the extreme form of punishment would not be death, but a continuance of life under conditions which should add to its misery by every conceivable means. So the Rodiyas would be the descendants of people condemned for various crimes to this form of punishment; and their ranks would be added to from time to time. There are, moreover, authentic records of cases where offenders guilty of high treason and similar crimes were cast out by the Kings of Kandy to join the Rodiyas, their wives and families being cast out with them. This would explain the fine physique of this people and the good looks of their women; for some of the best blood of Ceylon must flow in their veins, recruited as they have been from the ranks of treasonable nobles and fair but frail princesses. It has been thought, on the other hand, that the Rodiyas are the representatives of some foreign race, oppressed and degraded by their conquerors. There is, in fact, a reference in the Mahavanso, the Sinhalese history of Ceylon, to a village of outcasts in Ceylon, in the fifth century A.D., of Hindu origin, and it is supposed that these people had immigrated from the coast of India and were of Chandala blood, a tribe so degraded that their shadow was pollution. So far, however, as physical tests are concerned, there seems little to distinguish the Rodiyas from the rest of the Sinhalese, while their language only differs in a few words peculiar to it which approximate mainly to the Gipsy tongue; and it is easy to understand how an outcast people would pick up many words from a wandering tribe like the Gipsies.

In considering the origin of the Rodiyas, one cannot but be struck by the strange resemblance between their position in Ceylon and that of the Cagots and Caqueux in the Pyrenees and in the plains of Bretagne, Poitou, and Guienne. There is hardly a point in which they differ. The Cagots and Caqueux dared not draw water from a public well or touch the parapet of a bridge with the bare hand; their persons were contaminating; they had to wear shoes to protect the earth from pollution and they bore a red mark on the shoulder to warn travellers of their identity. Though allowed to become Christians, they had a separate entrance into the church, a separate bowl of holy water, and a separate buriel ground. Their descent is equally uncertain; it is thought by some that they were sprung from Gothic or Moorish oppressors overcome and expelled from the pale of society for their past enormities; by others, that they were the representatives of alien religions, Arians, Jews, or Mahomedans and loathed and abhorred on that account from times when religious toleration was inconceivable. There is no proof in either direction; but there is one striking similarity between them and the Rodiyas which suggests a like origin for both Western and Eastern pariah. As I have said, we find the Rodiyas engaged in making ropes from hides from cattle, and occupation held in particular abhorrence from its association with the hangman. In the same way the Cagots were carpenters and the Caqueux were ropemakers, and both trades were alike infamous at an early period because the carpenter furnished the gibbet and the ropemaker the halter for the executioners. This fact supports the idea that the origin of the loathing in which these people were all held may be found in this association between them and the hangman. Now it is a fact that in the times of the Sinhalese kings executioners were always drawn from one class—namely, that degraded section of the community known as Candalas. This class may be connected with the Candalas of India mentioned in the Mahawanso; that it was a most degraded society is certain. There was at a later date, some confusion between the two classes, the Candalas and the Rodiyas, and the term Candala is sometimes used in the sense of Rodiya. The Rodiyas, however, occupied a position inferior to the Candalas, and seem to have been attached to them as servants. One indication of this is to be found in the fact that whilst the Candalas are extinct by absorption into the surrounding peoples, the Rodiyas still exist as a distinct tribe, too low to have any hope of absorption. The Rodiyas would naturally, in their capacity as servants, be the makers of the ropes which the Candala executioner used for his opprobrious trade, and would be the objects of an even greater contempt than that with which their masters were regarded. Some such origin as this for the degradation of the Rodiyas seems most probable—it accounts not only for the intensity but for the persistence of the loathing with which the tribes was regarded.—Mr. G. F. Plant (Ceylon Civil Service) in the "Manchester Guardian."

LORD SELBORNE'S RECORD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Conciliation and Consolidation.

Five years—only five years. And yet the contrast between the going of Selborne and the going of Milner is remarkable even for South Africa, the land of the unexpected.

At the end of March, 1905, when Lord Milner bade farewell to the Rand, South Africa, was depressed industrially, agriculturally, politically, and socially. Now, whilst the Rand is saying its warmest farewell to Lord Selborne, the gold industry is breaking all records, the farmers are prospering, and both politically and socially the whole sub-continent is full of hope and confidence.

But the progress and the optimism of to-day have been built up upon the foundation laid by Lord Milner. History will remember this, though South Africa to-day is apt to forget it. In his final speeches Lord Milner hardly did justice to his own work. Retrenchment was in the air, unemployment in the street. The Dutch held aloof, sullenly threatening to "sit out" when the grant of representative government came. Lord Milner's spirits suffered from the uncertainty and the prevailing gloom. Reaction had set in after the unexampled strain of the proceding seven years. Almost he seemed himself to doubt, to lose faith, to feel the country was ungrateful, and that once more South Africa was to prove the grave of a reputation.

And yet the foundation he laid was sure. It needed but patience and time to prove it. They last five years have proved it. Lord Milner was of necessity a man in a hurry. "We took this country," he said, "a total wreck, with half its population in exile, with no administrative machinery whatever, and as far as the plant of government was concerned with the scantiest equipment of any civilized country in the world." He did not claim that his work had been perfect. There was no time to dot "i's" and cross "t's." "It is rough work, no doubt, a great deal of it," was what he said. "There has been no time for trimming or polishing. But if rough and showing many traces of haste, it is solid and bears few signs of scamping."

AN ADMINISTRATIVE SUCCESS.

Upon Lord Selborne devolved the task of trimming and polishing. Lord Selborne has succeeded in South Africa. But it detracts nothing from his success to say that in some measure it was due to the solidity of the foundation laid by Lord Milner. For Lord Milner left South Africa at the wrong moment for his reputation. He went away just before his policy began to bear fruit. What was needed was a period of quiet in which his work could produce results. It was Lord Selborne's good fortune to be at the head of South African affairs during that period.

And Lord Selborne was the right man for the work. He came out resolved to be a peacemaker. He desired above all things to heal the old wounds. Setting racialism behind him—and racialism was far from dead in South Africa in 1905—he made it his task to win the confidence of the Dutch, to draw the two white races closer, to unite them in the work of restoring prosperity to the country.

Landing at Cape Town on May 16, 1905, he struck the keynote of his policy in his first speech. He associated British and Dutch in the story of South Africa. He coupled the names of Van Riebeek and Rhodes. In the same sentence he paid a tribute to the "sagacious statesmanship" of President Brand and to the "indomitable courage" of Lord Milner. At Bloemfontein five days later he spoke to the Dutch in a manner likely to appeal to them.

"I am myself a farmer," he said. "I have been a farmer for twenty years."

He became Farmer Selborne rather than High Commissioner Selborne. Making wide tours, often far from the railway, he smoked Boer tobacco and talked sheep on many an isolated farm. He adopted a policy with which Lord Milner could not have succeeded, because Lord Milner could never make the Dutch forget. With Lord Selborne the Dutch had nothing to remember. Gradually they unbent. Gradually the idea of "sitting out" was dropped. None of the Boer leaders attended the farewell gatherings in honour of Lord Milner. They began to come forward to welcome Lord Selborne. The trimming and polishing had begun.

THE TRIALS OF FIVE YEARS.

Lord Selborne's record in South Africa is in realty the history of the country during five years, crowded with events of far-reaching importance. It calls for a volume rather than a newspaper sketch. Some of the most momentous problems which arose cannot be even mentioned much less described. A few broad lines only are possible.

Lord Selborne had his trials in those early days of his administration. Question after question calling for the most delicate handling had to be discussed. He was forced to speak on many a thorny problem. One may guess that behind the scenes of administrative life he spent many an anxious hour. Sometimes, perhaps the task appeared too difficult. At moments he may, like Lord Milner, have looked back and thought "of the things he wished to do—perhaps tried to do—but did not succeed in doing."

But calmly and yet determinedly Lord Selborne held to his course. Throughout the Chinese trouble and the agitation for Responsible Government, the strong feeling against land purchase by natives, and the still more bitter outcry against Asiatic competition, the education difficulty, always troublesome in a bilingual country, and a hundred and one other controversial topics, every one of them apt to stir up racialism and rake up the unhappy past, he went forward, always aiming at conciliation, always endeavouring by British fair play to foster the growing confidence of the Dutch in the good intentions of Great Britain.

A PIONEER OF UNION.

Striving to unite the races, Lord Selborne saw at an early date that the greatest hope of South Africa lay in political and administrative union. He saw the Colonial divisions were but lines upon a map. He realised that the problem of South Africa was not four problems but one problem.

The railway question first impressed itself upon him, and led him to issue his well known Memorandum advocating the unification of the railways. The tariff problem took him further along the road, and proved to him that he must face the problem of federation, upon which Grey and Carnarvan had expended so much effort. In the end he signed his name to the famous Memorandum reviewing the relations of the four Colonies for the actual wording of this remarkable State paper was the work of several pens. This memorandum inspired the Parliamentary action which established the National Convention, which, in turn, gave birth to the Union of South Africa Act.

Lord Selborne's work in South Africa has been that of conciliation and consolidation. He has been the peacemaker. He has been much because he has helped to spread among the Dutch a spirit of pride in the British Empire and he has rendered valuable assistance in encouraging more energetic and more scientific agriculture.

But first and foremost Lord Selborne has been a maker of peace. He came to a land to which Lord Durham's Report on Canada might have been applied. He leaves a land in which prosperity has been restored, and where the evil of racialism lurks only in obscure places. He did not do it all. The leaders of the British and Dutch people co-operated with him. Lord Milner's work in repeopling and restocking the country helped him.

But Lord Selborne has played no small part in the history of the most satisfactory lustrum South Africa has seen. If he goes down into history only as the Peacemaker he will be content.—L. E. Neame in the "Daily Mail."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

Hindou embroidery, or printed Indian designs on linen—which has much the same effect as the more costly embroidery—is employed writes a correspondent in both tailor costumes and millinery. Some of the new skirts are so ridiculously narrow that there is scarcely room to move one foot paper from the other. The women who favour them are therefore, walking like panthers, in long, stealthy strides that half fascinate, half repel; for there is something uncanny in the gait of the ultra-fashionable girl, something not to be imitated by healthy-minded French or English women. Black silk and dull black satin tailor costumes are worn at the races and very smart they look, with a cluster of shaded roses pinned to the coat and another fastened upon one side of the large black hat the crown voluminously covered with diaphanous loops of tulle. If you wish to be taken for a true Parisienne de race writes the same lady avoid vivid colours, especially for street wear, for the difference in shade adopted in England and in Paris is everything. Again dress your hair according to the style of the hat that you are wearing. Unless you take the greatest care that one perfectly suits the other, never hope to have a headgear that will improve your appearance. The colour adopted for tailor dresses will be "pain brule" (toasted bread), a colour most suitable for blondes or brunettes according to the shade. The material which is to be the novelty of to-morrow, is a kind of canvas which is either plain or without contrasting threads forming checks or lozenges, of course the classical, navy blue will always be worn. With one of these wear a Louis XVI. black hat with a large and regular bow at the back, made of either deep cream lace edged with black straw or in black tulle, equally pretty, and a garland of purplish roses. Tunics will strike the key-note of this season's fashions. In light transparent material on other colours, or in plain cloth similar to the underskirt, pretty effects can be obtained. The pointed ones are the most elegant. It is a style that can be easily adapted for either the matronly woman or the young reed-like girl.

THE MORAL OF THE MATINEE HAT CASE.

The latest lady champion of the Big Hat writes a home correspondent is the poorer today by five guineas, but the richer, we trust, by the realisation that the convenience of other persons is at least as important as the display of a thrilling piece of head-gear. And, as it is quite conceivable that other ladies may be disposed to imitate Mrs. Eardley's proceedings, not with her undoubted desire to be considerate, but with a single eye to advertisement and notoriety, it would perhaps be rather a good thing, if the managers of theatres were to revise their regulations by making it clear in the entrance-hall that ladies wearing obscurantist hats would not be allowed to proceed to their seats. If this course had been taken with Mrs. Eardley, she and her friend would not have lost their afternoon at the play, and would have been spared yesterday's ordeal, the gentleman who sat behind her would not have been put into the disagreeable position of having to complain of a lady to the management, and a number of other persons in the theatre would not have had their enjoyment of the play disturbed. The only really effective way of dealing with these straw-and-feather obstructions is by forbidding them to be carried into a theatre at all, except in the owner's hand.

VICTORIAN SEASON'S YIELD.

The Government Statist's estimate of the barley yield of Victoria for the past season shows a decrease of 6,045 acres in area, the total being given at 58,803 acres. Of this 38,762 acres are credited to malting and 19,841 acres to other descriptions of barley. The yields are set down at 658,105 bushels and 365,279 bushels respectively, of which malting averages 16.98 bushels to the acre, and other sorts 18.41 bushels per acre. These figures compare with 1,013,384 bushels of malting, averaging 23.63 bushels per acre, and with 497,797 bushels, averaging 22.77 bushels per acre of other barley in the preceding season. In comparison with last year there is a decrease of 355.279 bushels of malting and of 132,518 bushels of other barley, while the yield per acre has fallen of 665 bushels and 4.46 bushels respectively. Further estimates of the agricultural production for the season 1909-10 have also been issued by the Government Statist. That of maize is confined to the area only, which for this year is set down 19'11 acres as compared with 24,004 acres in 1908-9 when the yield was 650,462 bushels. The increase in area is thus 5,108 acres, and the yield promises to be abundant. The hay crop represents 846,925 acres of wheat and oats, from which 1,161,247 tons have been harvested of which 248,611 tons only are wheaten. There have also been cut 17,434 acres of lucern from which 25,491 tons of hay have been made which compares with 21,226 tons in 1908-9. The total hay produced is 229,008 tons less than in the preceding record year.

The official statement of the yield of onions for the season 1909-10 shows the total to be 31,715 tons from 6,434 acres, as against 24,384 tons from 5,340 acres in the immediately preceding season. The increase was not unexpected. The yield this season represents 493 tons per acre, which compares with 4,57 tons in 1908-9. The figures 1907-8 were 22,649 tons from 4,249 acres.

'VIYELLA'
(Regd.)

FOR GARMENTS MADE AT HOME.

For those who make their garments at home there is no fabric quite the equal of "Viyella." Its soft finish gives comfort to the tenderest skin; it does not shrink, and its texture is just right to provide sufficient warmth without risk of chill.

Be sure you see the "Viyella" label on the selvedge.

Ask your draper to show you the new patterns; if you have any difficulty write for our booklet about "Viyella."

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LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BY THE WAY.

AN ORIENT LINE STORY.

The following cat story is recorded in the grave scientific pages of "Nature," by Mr. A. Campbell Geddes, of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, so that no one needs to have any difficulty in believing it. Some time ago an ordinary all-black cat was accidentally shut up in a refrigerating chamber on one of the Orient Line mail steamers when the vessel was in Sydney Harbour. The chamber was not opened until the ship was off Aden, which is about thirty-two days out. When the cat was brought out it was scarcely recognisable. Its coat had become long and thick, and the fur on its back was nearly white. It had lost one ear through forst-bite. Information as to what the refrigerating chamber contained besides the cat, and whether the cat had eaten any of it, is tantalisingly withheld. Having thus been converted into a polar cat by artificial refrigeration, and just as it may be presumed to have grown accustomed to its new surroundings and its presumptive diet of frozen victuals, the unfortunate cat was dragged out into the full blaze of the tropical sun. The change in the cat's environment was accompanied by a rapid change in its appearance. The heavy white coat rapidly fell out, and by the time the ship reached London the cat had practically regained its normal appearance. "I did not see the cat (observes Mr. Geddes), but have inquired carefully into the statements, and have had their truth vouched for by one of the directors of the Orient Company."

AN AMERICAN "SPEEDWAY."

A "speedway" thirty-one miles long is to be made between the town of Spokane, in Washington, and Cœar d'Alene, in Idaho. The estimated cost of the construction of this speed way is dolls. 10,000 (2,000 guineas) a mile. To remove all mystification from the minds of English readers, it should be explained that a speedway is simply what in England we should call a good macadamised road. Speaking generally, there are no roads in the United States, only railways—that is, there are no trunk roads. In the Western States especially thirty miles of good macadam is a rare luxury, and the speedway is to be appropriately adorned. Apple trees (apples are grown to perfection in the high regions where these two towns lie) and English elm trees are to be planted alternately, forty feet apart, on either side of the road the whole way. Every milestone is to be a drinking fountain for man and beast.

SINGING FOR SIX AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS.

What is believed to be the most prolonged singing performance on record has just been achieved by Mr. Alexander R. Porter, a magistrate living in the Liverpool suburb of Waterloo, who before retiring from business was chief accountant in Liverpool of the North and South Wales Bank. Mr. Porter, on his seventy-second birthday, gave a party to relatives and friends, and during the evening sang seventy-two songs, one for each year of his life. The feat took six hours, with necessary intervals. As the outcome of a suggestion that he had exhausted himself, the veteran invited his friends another evening, when he sang 100 songs, and demonstrated that his staying powers were better than those of some of his challengers. On this evening Mr. Porter began singing at a quarter to seven and finished at half-past one next morning, his performance thus occupying, with intervals, six and three-quarter hours.

POPLAR'S "WOMAN-MAN."

Mr. Rowlatt, the borough librarian of Poplar, has discovered in a secondhand bookseller's shop four volumes of the original "Accounts of the Churchwardens and Overseers of Poplar and Blackwall," covering the period from 1744 to 1817. Among the signatures in the books is that of "James Howe," which was the pseudonym adopted by a remarkable woman named Mary East. Her lover having been sentenced to transportation for highway robbery, she took to male attire and for thirty years kept the White Horse Inn at Poplar, becoming a prominent burgher and filling many important public positions. In 1744 she was headborough, and in 1752 overseers of the poor. Her disguise was penetrated by a Mrs. Bentley, who had known her in youth, and who blackmailed her unmercifully. She died in 1780, and is described in the parish registers as the "woman-man of Poplar."

VILLAGERS' NOVEL PROTEST.

The inhabitants of Villeneuve-le-Roi, a village ten miles outside Paris, have resorted to an unexpected protest against the refusal of the railway company to build them a railway station. They assembled on the line, and stopped the south express to Limoges by setting the signals at danger. Then they presented a signed petition to the guard, and explained that the only danger ahead was that they desired to have a railway station and had not yet obtained it. The guard undertook to transmit the document to the Orleans Railway Company, and the express was allowed to proceed on its way.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Mr. G. M. Wynkoop, a prominent American sportsman, who has just returned to England from a hunting expedition in East Africa, has brought with him a story of an unparalleled fight for life with a leopard. Mr. Akeley, of the New York Museum of Natural History, was the hero of the combat. He shot a leopard in the left leg while hunting near the Tana River. The infuriated beast sprang at him and hurled him to the ground. Mr. Akeley was unable to shake himself free, and the animal seized his left arm and began to chew it. The hunter was compelled to bear the sickening sensation of having his limb slowly eaten until the leopard's neck came within reach of his disengaged arm. Then, with a despairing effort, Mr. Akeley clutched the animal by the throat and strangled it. When his assistants discovered him he was found to be terribly injured, but was expected to recover.

AMERICAN TICHBORNE.

A lawsuit, bearing a resemblance to the Tichborne case, has just ended in Boston, when, after a trial lasting 123 days, a Dakota ranchman named Daniel Blake Russel, who had been trying to establish a claim to be the long-lost son of the late Daniel Russell, of Melrose, Massachusetts, was declared to be an impostor, the "Telegraph" says. The affair is an unusually interesting one. Daniel Russell, who was once a State Senator, died in 1907, leaving an estate valued at a million dollars. He had two sons, William and Daniel Blake. Daniel had disappeared from his home in 1885. Until his mother's death she had kept a candle nightly burning in her window to help him retrace his footsteps. A clause in the father's will stated that if the absent son returned within twenty years after the testator's death, and proved his identity, both sons would share whatever of the estate was left. About a year ago a man, announcing himself as Daniel Blake Russell, the absent brother, registered at a Boston hotel, saying that he had been rancing in Dakota, and began litigation for a share of the property. No fewer than 205 witnesses were called many of them swearing that they knew the claimant when he was a boy in Melrose before 1885. William Russell denounced him, and got detectives to bring evidence that he was a French-Canadian named James Rousseau, whose home was on the Canadian border. In the early stages of the trial counsel for the respondent predicted that another claimant would come from the West before the case was concluded, and that is exactly what happened. A little while ago another Daniel Blake Russell, from California appeared. William Russell contended that neither claimant had a leg to stand on, although claimant No. 2 arrived too late to argue his contentions in the law-suit which has just terminated. Judge Lawton, in dismissing the petition, said the case was a vast conspiracy, which had its origin mostly in the romantic imagination of the claimant's counsel.

ALPINE MONUMENT TO TYNDALL.

In memory of Professor Tyndall, one of the English pioneers of the Swiss Alps, a monument, the "Times" says, will be erected this summer by his widow on the Bel Alp (6,735ft.) a little above the professor's former residence, Villa Lusgen, which is a short journey from Brigue. M. F. Correvon, of Geneva, has designed the monument, which consists of a tall block of rough granite.

On the day on which Lord Kitchener sailed from New York the Yellow Press gave prominence in great head-lines to a remark said to have been made by Lord Kitchener to the reporters, that the New York girls were the prettiest he had ever seen.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE NAKED TRUTH."

"The Naked Truth" is an artless little play, without plot, cleverness, or ingenuity, but it provides Mr. Charles Hawtrey with a real "Hawtrey" part, and he has won success for it at Wyndham's Theatre. Directly you bring supernaturalism upon the stage, all the ordinary necessities disappear—only an Anstey can prove superior to the facility of it, and by the genius of his invention and fancy clothe the easiness of it and adorn it until it becomes something superior to its genre. George Paston and W. B. Maxwell have not achieved this with "The Naked Truth." But they have given Mr. Hawtrey yet another chance to prove himself irresistible in polite farce. As the liar we have often revelled in him—they have made him a liar forced to tell the truth bluntly and brutally though the desire to be charming and ingratiating oozes from every pore of him. "Bunny" Darrell is sickeningly suave to his servants, his sweetheart, the married woman with whom he has been indulging in a flirtation, his rich uncle from India, the directors of the company of which he is secretary. But when he places a ring upon his finger brought by his uncle from the East, he is forced to tell them what he thinks of them, though he suffers agony in doing it. Consequently, we get a series of commonplace humours rendered delightfully comic by the gifts of the actor. It is all supremely obvious and mechanical, but Mr. Hawtrey raises it to a plane of art and whimsicality by the apparently effortless effect of his talent allied to the charm of his personality.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE ACTOR.

He has to tell the girl he loves that she is not pretty; the flirtatious lady that he has only been fooling her; the uncle, that he has only been niece to him because of his money; the board of directors, that their company is rotten. The effect of it all, as manipulated by the actor, is irresistible—seldom has there been an instance so successful of a workman fashioning a thing of art out of commonplace material by the skill of his craft. The horror of the fellow at the things he is saying, his hopelessness, his misery, were quiet fascinating. When Mr. Hawtrey speaks, not only his voice, but his limbs, his very body, are expressive of despair. His success was found in the continuous laughter of an audience which, had the play depended on less finished an artist, would have been hopelessly bored. As it was, they were amused and entertained almost from first to last. There is nothing more to tell of the story—it is all contained in what has already been set out. Excellent support was given to Mr. Hawtrey by Mr. Arthur Playfair, as the uncle; Mr. Eric Lewis, as the husband of the amorous lady; and Miss Vera Maitland, as a French woman—all very clever performances.

THE COMING PAGEANT PLAY.

The news published in "The Standard" the other day that Mr. Louis N. Parker, the originator, "Master," and Prince of Pageants, has provided Sir Herbert Tree with a "pageant play" for His Majesty's Theatre, is very appetising. Here we have the ideal combination of author, manager, and playhouse. Sir Herbert hopes to make the piece his next production. No other theatre in London is so appropriate, no other author so well equipped, no other manager so anxious to lavish all the arts of the theatre on the big canvas which Mr. Parker has provided. A "pageant play" of the glorious times of Queen Elizabeth, with Drake in the foreground on Plymouth Hoe—what could be more inspiring? A "pageant" in its series of splendid incidents, a play in the dramatic narration of the episodes in the life of the naval hero, with the salt of the sea and love in the offing! It all sounds splendid. If arrangements can be made, I fancy, writes a lady correspondent that we shall see Mr. Robert Lorain in the character of Drake.

A COMPOSITE THEATRE.

The new scheme for a "Composite Theatre" of one-act plays and vaudeville entertainments comes to the front with a good many sponsors. Mr. Thorpe Mayne, the Secretary of the Playwrights' Association, Mr. Lechmere Worrell, and Mr. J. W. Sabben Clare offer the baby for the ceremony, and in the outer ring of relatives stands Mr. Clifford Brooke—the clever "metteur-en-scene" who "produced" "Misalliance"—while Mr. Paul Rubens' face may be detected looking over somebody's shoulder. Apparently, he has only dropped in from curiosity. Having christened the youngster, the family hope to start housekeeping about the end of May. If, however, difficulties arise, we may not be invited till August. Anyhow, Mr. Bagge, who is playing Sister Anne at the Royalty, had better keep a sharp eye on the new flotation or his "Guignol" theatre will not be first.

THE SCHEME.

"Our scheme," says Mr. Thorpe Mayne, "is really that of a continuous entertainment. There will be no intervals. First a one-act piece, then a 'star' turn—say a Margaret Cooper or an Ida Rene—then a farce, then a little tragedy, or perhaps a musical comedietta. How far have we got? If certain difficulties incidental to all productions could be overcome we could start at once. Prominent playwrights have promised us one-act plays, and we have all our stock company waiting to go on. Yes, we shall have our own stock company, and, in addition to this, we shall engage stars of some magnitude for certain productions. "You see, in our continuous entertainment there will be no cessation of interest, and no opportunity of losing your attention. We are now in negotiation for a small central West End theatre—one of the very best in the West End, and, as I say, we hope to be in being in the course of a few weeks." Mr. Mayne has managed to enlist the sympathy and help of prominent people, and a little cohesion should attain results. The one-act play is obviously in favour, and the new scheme, which combines the best hors d'œuvres of both theatre and music-hall, seems sufficiently appetising. The only doubt is whether one will expect a "roast" or an entree to follow. That is what our pioneers must discover when they get to work. Berlin and Vienna have such entertainments, and are content merely with the "light refreshments."

THE MOTOR AND THE THEATRE.

The following is very true—as true of London as of New York. "If you should turn the Lambs' and all the theatrical clubs in existence into a debating society to discuss the reason why there has been such a decided falling off in the patronage of the theatres," writes a correspondent of the "Dramatic Mirror," "they would probably name every reason but one right one—the mania that has come to obsess every individual and almost every condition of society in New York—the mania of owning automobiles. The automobile craze is at the bottom of the public's apathy. And it isn't apathy as much as it is compulsory retrenchment. You need not be told that the automobile habit is one of the most extravagant that has ever taken possession of the public. To keep a car of any pretensions is at least as much a draft on the exchequer as a carriage and horses. In the days of horse and carriage there wasn't one who owned a pair where there are now twenty-five who own a car. If you want to take an impressive view of the situation, go along Broadway any evening between 7.30 and 11.15. That thoroughfare is black with autos during those hours. It is all a man's life is worth to cross the street. It might be taken as indicative of a large theatre patronage, but when you consider the number of other attractions and divide the residue by the thirty-five or forty first-class playhouses, the showing is not so flattering. Take my word for it, many and many a dollar that used to wander into the box-office is now withdrawn for the purchase of gasoline."

The Ottawa representative of the "Daily Chronicle" states that correspondence which passed between Lord Kitchener and Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, with reference to questions of defence, will shortly be laid on the table of the Dominion House of Commons. It is stated that Lord Kitchener did not find himself wholly in agreement with the Canadian Government, and that he therefore changed his route deciding not to visit Canada.

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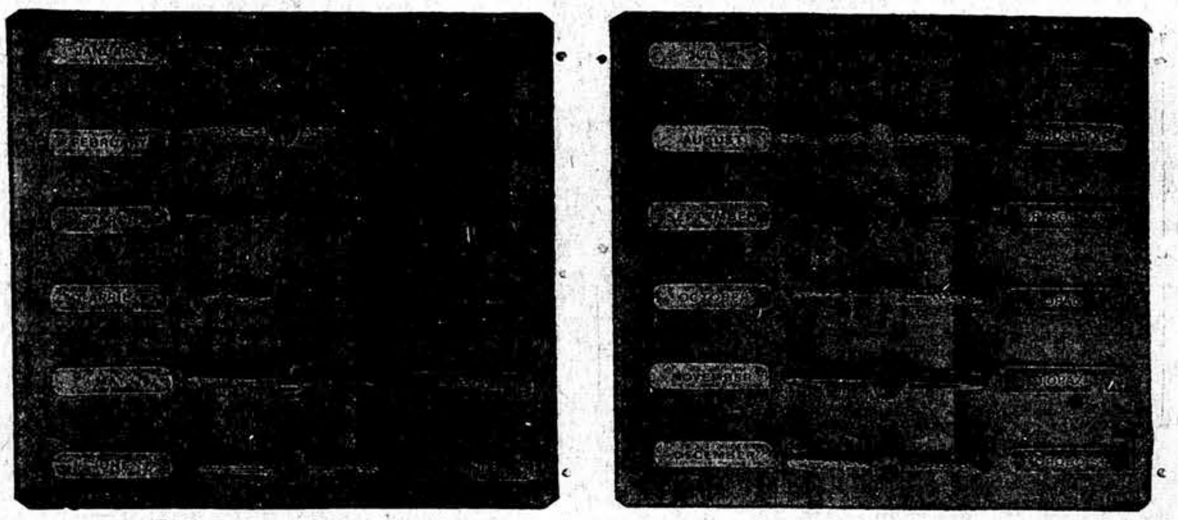

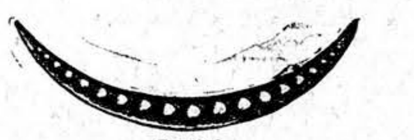

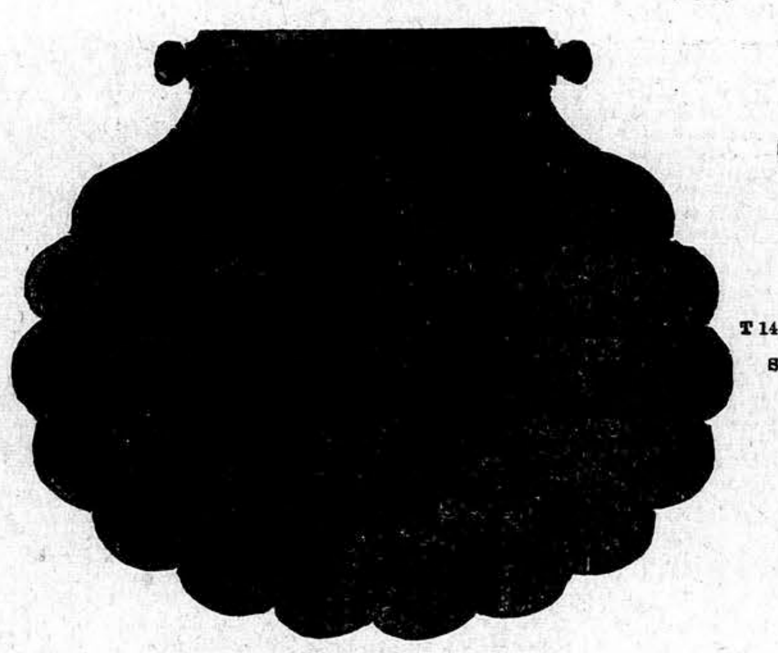

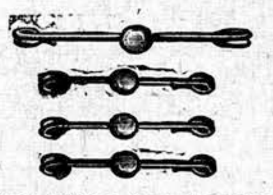

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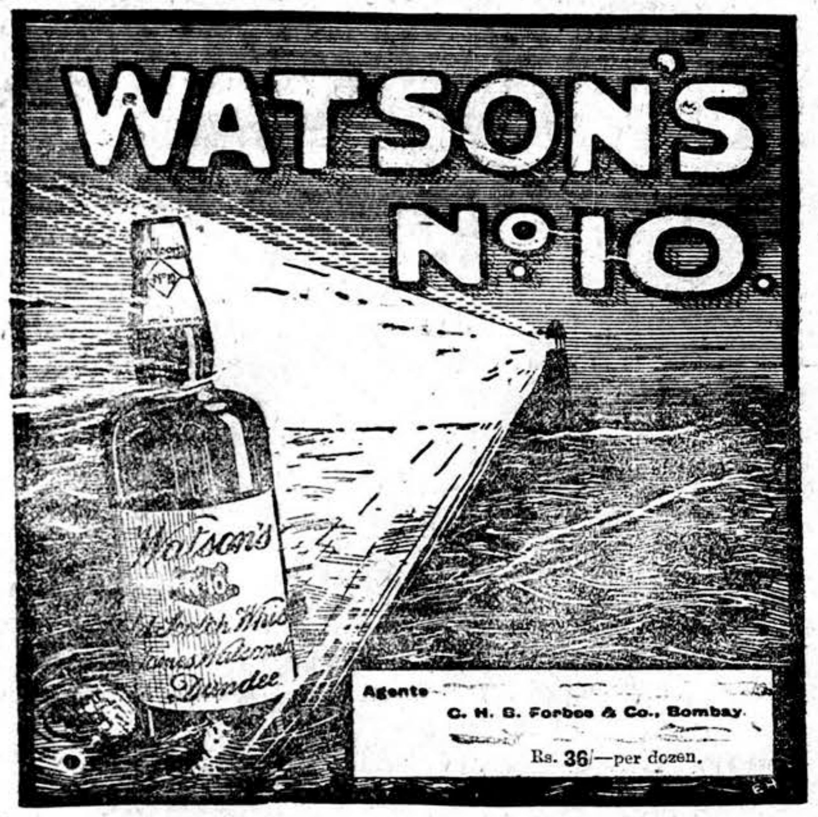

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